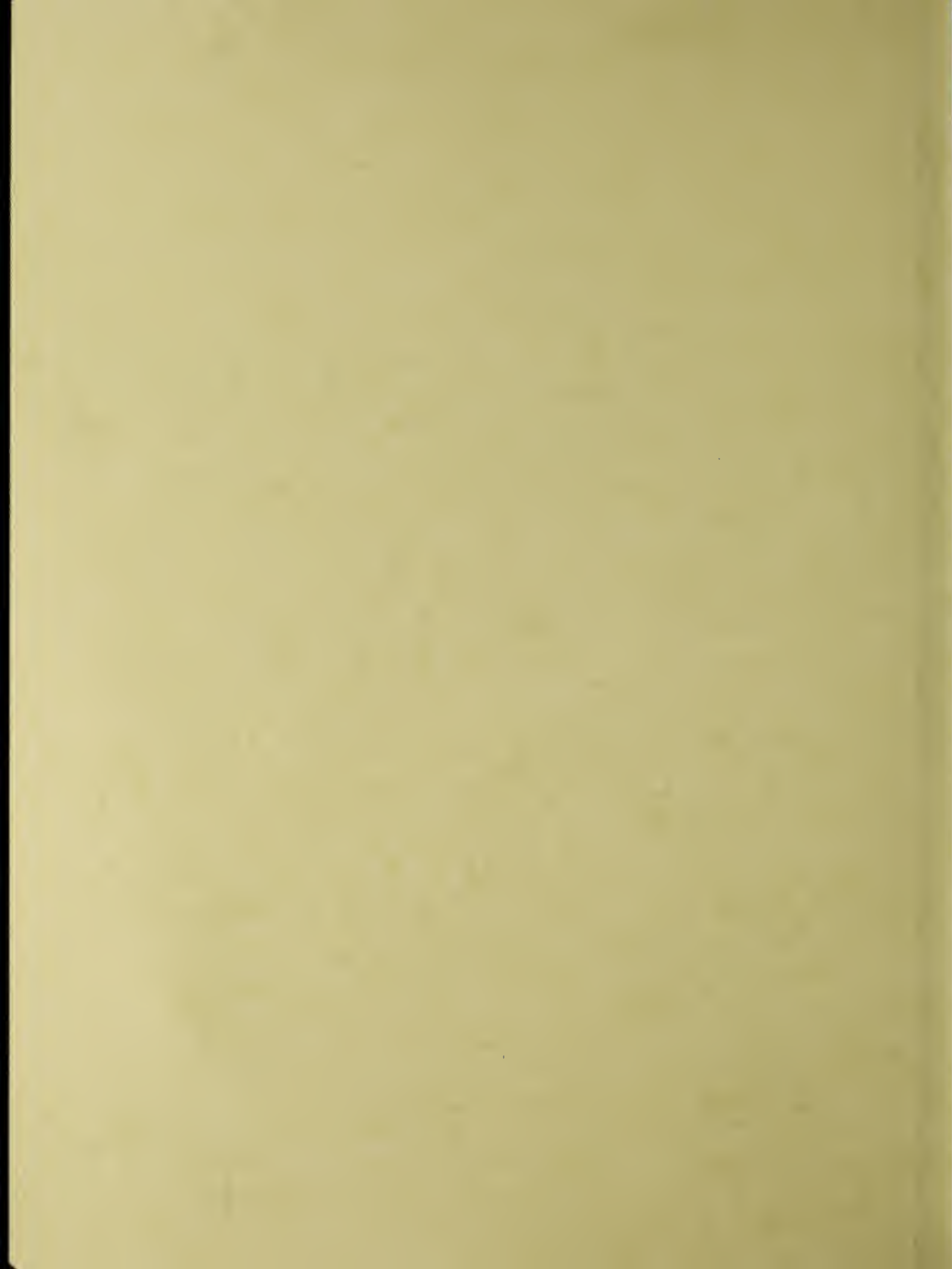


CURRENTY-PAPER

DRAWING 21

Currenty

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# Currency

## Paper Currency

Excerpts from newspapers and other  
sources

From the files of the  
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

# Lincoln's Signature on Dollar?

## Freeholder Hines Has Old Bill

*Wash. Post*

Although there is no record that Abraham Lincoln was ever cashier of the State Bank of Illinois, a dollar bill issued by that institution and bearing a signature believed by many to be that of the martyred President is in the possession of Henry C. Hines, director of the Essex County Board of Freeholders.

Despite the fact that Freeholder Henry C. Hines has had the bill in his collection of Lincolniana for fifty-one years, he has never been able to satisfy himself that the signature is genuine.

The late Robert Todd Lincoln, son of the President, would not vouch for its authenticity, but he admitted that it bore a great resemblance to his father's writing.

"The letter 'L' seems to be characteristic," he wrote to Freeholder Hines, "I send you a signature for comparison. I am curious about the matter, and have written to an old friend of my father's to ask him if he has any recollections on the subject."

Later another letter arrived from Mr. Lincoln. It read:

"I have received a letter from an old friend of my father, Major Stuart, of Springfield, with whom my father studied law, and with whom he was during his life always, especially they

living in the same place. Major Stuart writes me that my father was never cashier of the bank. Major Stuart says the signature beyond all question is fictitious. The matter is a little curious and I do not know how to explain it."

There are many who do not agree with Major Stuart that the signature is "beyond all question fictitious." They point out, as did Robert Todd Lincoln that, when compared with the President's autograph, the same characteristics are apparent in both.

Although Mr. Lincoln confessed that he could not clear up the mystery, others have tried to do so by pointing out that the bill was dated April 1 and that signing it might have been a joke on the part of the President.

The bill has a central engraving of a farmer wearing a beaver and driving a team attached to a plow. Underneath is printed: "Will pay one dollar to the bearer on demand at its branch bank in —, Springfield, April 1, 1849. A. Lincoln, Cashier." A portrait of Washington is in the panel on one end of the bill. The other end panel is a rustic maid.

Mr. Hines believes there are similar bills in existence.



# LINCOLN LORE

No. 13

FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

July 8, 1929

## Lincoln Lore

Bulletin of the  
LINCOLN HISTORICAL RESEARCH  
FOUNDATION

Louis A. Warren . . . Editor

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### CURRENCY

With the appearance of the new United States currency, scheduled to be released on July 10, there will be a revival of interest among collectors of Lincoln paper money. The new series will include eleven new bills of different denominations, three of which may be considered as Lincoln items. The five-dollar certificate will bear the same likeness of Lincoln so long used on the previous issues, and on the reverse side will appear the Lincoln memorial building at Washington, D. C. General Grant's portrait will appear on the fifty-dollar notes with the Capitol on the reverse side. It is not likely that many collectors will accumulate a surplus of the ten thousand-dollar bills on which is exhibited the picture of Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, Chase.

The bills now in circulation will soon be listed in that very interesting—but sometimes tragic—compilation of obsolete money. One of the earliest items among those featuring Lincoln is a one-dollar bank note issued by the Bank of Commerce, at Georgetown; the engraving having been patented April 23, 1860.

The western banks usually featured some pastoral scene with a portrait of Lincoln occupying a corner of the note. To illustrate how much was often crowded on one side, an issue in Kansas displayed, besides the picture of Lincoln, a milkmaid with two cows, in one group; a man feeding a pig, in another scene, and two horses standing beside a stream, in still another.

The eastern currency often associated some industrial scenes with Lincoln. The Merchants Bank at Trenton, New Jersey, used as its central exhibit a canal and river scene in which a train, a bridge, a depot, and a loaded wagon visualize the means of transportation of that time. This note also used, on the same side, the portraits of Lincoln and a Miss Inez Coleman. The simplicity of the new currency stands out in marked contrast to the earlier attempts to beautify the shiplaster and wildcat paper money of earlier days.

### LINCOLN'S LAST RECOMMENDATION

What may prove to be the last appointment recommended by Lincoln has come to light in an unpublished letter written to Hugh McCulloch on the day before Lincoln's assassination. This letter is probably the last formal writing addressed to a member of his cabinet. It seems timely to release it in this issue of Lincoln Lore because of the very large part which the secretary of the treasury played in stabilizing the nation's finances. It is with the kind permission of Mr. Ross McCulloch, grandson of Hugh McCulloch, that we are allowed to exhibit the contents of this valuable document.

#### EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, April 13, 1865.

Hon. Sec. of the Treasury.

Dear Sir:

The office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth Collection District of California is vacant by the resignation of Charles Maltby. I would like to oblige General Schenck by the appointment of his nephew, William C. S. Smith, long a resident of the District, to fill the vacancy. I am satisfied that he is competent, and of good character, and that his appointment will be satisfactory in the District and State. Unless you know some valid objection, send me an appointment for him.

Yours truly,

A. LINCOLN.

### LINCOLN'S THREE TREASURERS

All three of the secretaries of the treasury who served under Lincoln were New England Yankees. Salmon P. Chase was born at Cornish, New Hampshire, January 19, 1808, and educated at Dartmouth College. William O. Fessenden, the successor of Chase, was also born in New Hampshire, at Boscawen, but educated at Bowdoin College. His birth date was October 16, 1806. Hugh McCulloch was a Bowdoin man, but born in Kennebunk, Maine. He was just two months and two days older than President Lincoln. Mr. McCulloch, who served as secretary of the treasury under three presidents, Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, was the last surviving member of the thirteen men who served in Lincoln's cabinet. Although the same age as Lincoln he survived the president thirty years, passing away on May 24, 1895.

### METAL MONEY

In the year 1909, the centennial of Lincoln's birth, the government began issuing Lincoln pennies. Each year a new issue has been coined; the total number minted during the year 1926 amounting to 189,578,000. The Illinois Centennial half-dollar, brought from the mint on June 1, 1918, also bears the likeness of Lincoln.

Closely associated with the metal money are the Lincoln medals, of various kinds. Mr. Robert P. King of Erie, Pennsylvania, has become one of our best authorities in this field. He has taken occasion to list and number each design that has been called to his attention until now he has definitely identified 940 different pieces. Each one of these items has been described with proper citation in "The Numismatist," the first list appearing in the February, 1924, issue and the concluding compilation in the issue for April, 1927. Copies of these Lincoln numbers are often available through Lincoln book-dealers.

### POST OFFICE PAPER

Many of those who make a specialty of collecting obsolete Lincoln currency are also interested in government postage stamps which display the likeness of Lincoln. These stamps have been issued in several different denominations, including: two, three, four, five, six, fifteen and twenty-five cents. Different series have used different colors, one as many as ten separate shades. Two postal cards, one printed in green and the other in red ink, bearing the Lincoln profile by Pickett, are available. The original bronze plaque, from which these profiles were taken, is now owned by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company. There is also a one-dollar stamp bearing the likeness of the Lincoln Memorial Building at Washington.

### LINCOLN ON METAL, SILK AND PAPER

One of the house publications of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company for February, 1929, carried an article by the editor of Lincoln Lore which discussed the different types of collections which have been gathered by Lincoln enthusiasts. Some of the surplus copies are available for free distribution to those who will write the editor, requesting a copy.



**AN INACCURACY IN \$2 BILLS.**

Those who have examined the new \$2 bills, which bear the portrait of the third President on their face, know that the reverse side carries a representation of Monticello, Jefferson's home in Virginia. They perhaps do not know that this picture is not historically accurate. It has been called to the Government's attention that the two lions shown flanking the entrance are not now at Monticello and were not there during the time of Jefferson's occupancy. They were a later addition and have since been removed.

If the Government corrects this inaccuracy in later issues of the new currency, these first \$2 bills will of course become of special interest to collectors, as did the first Lincoln pennies carrying the initials of the designer, which were later eliminated. Incidentally, we wonder why a picture of Mount Vernon was not placed on the reverse of the \$1 bills, whose face bears a portrait of Washington. Monticello on the \$2 bills and the Lincoln Memorial on the \$5 bills add a distinctive touch. It seems too bad that the same thing was not done for the \$1 bills with Mount Vernon.

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**NEW HAVEN CT. EVE. REGISTER**  
**JULY 19, 1929**





cents apiece, eight of the pieces would be twelve and one-half cents, sixteen a quarter of a dollar, making sixty-four for a dollar; then one-eighth real would be exactly one-sixty-fourth of a Mexican dollar.  
1400 Belasco Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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#### WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

You know, when you come right down to brass tacks (and I presume they will soon be used as money), our daily language in many ways has taken on color from numismatics.

Now, for instance, we speak of "a word gaining currency," "coining knowledge," "by the same token," and so forth.

Lots of sayings, too, have come from our association with money, such as "a penny a day keeps the wolf away," "a bad penny always turns up."

We emphasize with "You bet your bottom dollar," and we deprecate with, "It isn't worth a continental," "All is not gold that glitters," and "It isn't worth a picayune." In the days of '49 in California and in Alaska gold days we used to say, "It ain't worth a pinch."

Up to last year's issue of Tenino wood money we said: "Don't take any wooden money."

We even describe our health by saying: "Last night at 12 I felt immense; today I feel like 30 cents."

We describe things as being "Bright as a dollar" or "Round as a dollar," and perhaps more frequently we say, "It rolls like a dollar." We speak, too, of "The dazzling lustre of a freshly minted coin." Then we talk about a man saying, "He was a true twopenny," and then again we urge people to "see both sides of the medal." Further, think of words, such as mazuma, jitney, jack, bucks, iron man, smacker, simoleon, pieces-of-eight, two bits and so on.

Altogether, I think Mr. Webster owes numismatics something for the way in which it has helped to build up the dictionary.

HARVEY L. HANSEN.

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#### FRANCE TO NET PROFIT FROM NEW NICKEL COIN ISSUE.

A press dispatch from Paris says that the French Parliament has authorized striking of 200,000 five franc pieces made of pure nickel instead of silver and thereby nets a neat profit of 900,000,000 francs for the Government by an interesting bit of financial jugglery.

When Poincare saved and stabilized the franc in 1926 it was arranged that two-thirds of the profits from the minting of coins should go to the Sinking Office established to retire as much as possible of the enormous public debt left since the war. But the 1926 agreement referred only to the profit from the minting of silver coins; nickel and other coins were not mentioned. By issuing nickel instead of silver coinage the Government gets the whole profit instead of only one-third; the Sinking Fund gets nothing.

It is computed that the issue will require 2,400 metric tons of metal. The business will probably go wholly to French interests, in particular to the Caledo-Nickel Company, with refineries at the Havre and in Belgium. At present rates, the value of nickel required for the new French coinage is \$2,000,000, and it will take the French mint two years to complete the issue.

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#### JAPAN PLANS NICKEL COINS.

A press dispatch from Tokyo on March 27 says that at the request of the War Office, the Japanese Parliament soon will pass a bill changing the content of the empire's small coinage from 20% nickel and 80% copper to approximately 100% nickel. The change is designed to build up reserves of nickel which would be valuable for casings of rifle and machine gun bullets in war.

The present small coinage will be withdrawn and melted down for bullet casings for the armies of Manchukuo.

## The Fractional Currency of the United States

By BENJ. G. LOWENSTAM, Roxbury, Mass.

Every collector of Fractional Currency must have wondered, occasionally, at the apparent inexhaustible supply of these interesting little notes and tried to estimate the amount still outstanding. In this article I have attempted to supply this information.

Up to the time of the Columbian Exposition, forty years ago, the Treasury Department kept a record of each denomination and of each issue of these notes as it would come into the Treasury for redemption. Since then this practice has been done away with, and this record is kept only by denominations. Still, the amount of these notes has changed comparatively little since that time, for the Treasury reports show that the total amount redeemed in these forty years is slightly more than \$69,160 worth.

In order to get at the amount outstanding of each individual denomination and issue, as shown in these tables, we have used the last detailed report of the Treasury Department, corrected it up to date, and obtained our results in the following manner:

The total issue of these notes amounted to \$368,724,000.

Amount of unredeemed notes, at this time, is over \$15,239,000

Amount destroyed, as estimated by the Treasury, is \$13,250,000. This leaves more than \$1,989,000 worth still outstanding.

Assuming that all notes have suffered proportional losses, we have first reduced all unredeemed notes to the same proportional fraction, then, based on the ages of the various issues and relative scarcity of these notes, have proportioned the outstanding figure among the various denominations accordingly.

One interesting fact is brought out through this table, and that is, that the Sherman-Grant notes are not essays, but are a short-lived regular issue, for they are included in the Treasury's record of notes issued and outstanding, which would not be the case with essays and specimens.

To those interested in forming an idea just how large a quantity of 1,819,000,000 notes would be, I will say that the original issue would have covered about three square miles, while the present quantity of 14,400,000 notes would cover about three average city blocks.

While there are plenty of these notes still outstanding, there are no large stocks held by any of the dealers of these pieces, and the number of collectors of these notes is also not very great, which leads us to the belief that the Treasury's estimate is several times greater than it should be.

The tables follow:

### Estimated Amounts Outstanding in 1933.

#### FIRST ISSUE.

DENOM.	Original Issues.		Present Estimate.		
	PIECES.	VALUE.	PIECES.	VALUE.	% LEFT
5 Cents	44,857,780	\$ 2,242,889.00	1,800,000	\$ 90,000.00	4.00%
10 Cents	41,153,780	4,115,378.00	1,200,000	120,000.00	2.92%
25 Cents	20,902,784	5,225,696.00	400,000	100,000.00	1.91%
50 Cents	17,263,344	8,631,672.00	180,000	90,000.00	1.04%
Total	124,177,688	\$ 20,215,635.00	3,580,000	\$ 400,000.00	2.88%

#### SECOND ISSUE.

5 Cents	55,896,522	\$ 2,794,826.10	1,500,000	\$ 75,000.00	2.68%
10 Cents	61,760,843	6,176,084.30	1,000,000	100,000.00	1.62%
25 Cents	30,593,365	7,648,341.25	320,000	80,000.00	1.05%
50 Cents	13,090,464	6,545,232.00	170,000	85,000.00	1.30%
Total	161,341,194	\$ 23,164,483.65	2,990,000	\$ 340,000.00	1.85%

#### THIRD ISSUE.

3 Cents	20,064,130	\$ 601,923.90	400,000	\$ 12,000.00	2.00%
5 Cents	13,140,055	657,002.75	300,000	15,000.00	2.28%
10 Cents	169,761,345	16,976,134.50	1,330,000	133,000.00	0.78%
*15 Cents	9,016	1,352.40	2,000	300.00	21.00%
25 Cents	124,572,755	31,143,188.75	480,000	120,000.00	0.38%
50 Cents	73,470,853	36,735,426.50	210,000	105,000.00	0.28%
Total	401,018,154	\$ 86,115,028.80	2,722,000	\$ 385,300.00	0.68%

## FOURTH ISSUE.

10 Cents	349,409,600	\$ 34,940,960.00	1,800,000	\$ 180,000.00	0.51%
15 Cents	35,361,440	5,304,216.00	200,000	30,000.00	0.57%
25 Cents	235,689,024	58,922,256.00	520,000	130,000.00	0.22%
50 Cents	154,799,200	77,399,600.00	188,000	94,000.00	0.12%
Total	775,259,264	\$176,567,032.00	2,708,000	\$ 434,000.00	0.35%

## FIFTH ISSUE.

10 Cents	199,899,000	\$ 19,989,900.00	1,500,000	\$ 150,000.00	0.75%
25 Cents	144,368,000	36,092,000.00	680,000	170,000.00	0.47%
50 Cents	13,169,000	6,580,000.00	220,000	110,000.00	1.67%
Total	357,427,000	\$ 62,661,900.00	2,400,000	430,000.00	0.67%
Total	1,819,223,300	\$368,724,079.45	14,400,000	\$1,989,300.00	0.85%

\*Sherman-Grant notes.

## SUMMARY BY DENOMINATIONS.

3 Cents	20,064,130	\$ 601,923.90	400,000	\$ 12,000.00	2.00%
5 Cents	113,894,357	5,694,717.85	3,600,000	180,000.00	3.16%
10 Cents	821,984,568	82,198,456.80	6,830,000	683,000.00	0.83%
15 Cents	35,370,456	5,305,568.40	202,000	30,300.00	0.57%
25 Cents	556,125,928	139,031,482.00	2,400,000	600,000.00	0.43%
50 Cents	271,783,861	135,891,930.50	968,000	484,000.00	0.36%
Totals	1,819,223,300	\$368,724,079.45	14,400,000	\$1,989,300.00	0.85%

## FIRST ISSUE.

## Perforated Edges, A. B. N. Co. on Back.

1-a	5 Cents, Copy of 5c. Stamp of 1861, Yellow Paper, Brown Ink	Pieces.	300,000
2-a	10 Cents, Copy of 10c. Stamp of 1861, White Paper, Green Ink	165,000	
3-a	25 Cents, Five 5c. Stamps, Yellow Paper, Brown Ink	65,000	
4-a	50 Cents, Five 10c. Stamps, White Paper, Green Ink	35,000	

## Plain Edges, A. B. N. Co. on Back.

1-b	5 Cents, Like 1-a	950,000
2-b	10 Cents, Like 2-a	670,000
3-b	25 Cents, Like 3-a	210,000
4-b	50 Cents, Like 4-a	75,000

## Perforated Edges (No A. B. N. Co. on Back).

1-c	5 Cents, Like 1-a	300,000
2-c	10 Cents, Like 2-a	165,000
3-c	25 Cents, Like 3-a	65,000
4-c	50 Cents, Like 4-a	40,000

## Plain Edges (No A. B. N. Co. on Back).

1-d	5 Cents, Like 1-a	250,000
2-d	10 Cents, Like 2-a	200,000
3-d	25 Cents, Like 3-a	60,000
4-d	50 Cents, Like 4-a	30,000

## SECOND ISSUE.

## Obverse, Portrait of Washington in Bronze Oval Surcharge. Reverse, Surcharged with Large Bronze Numerals of Value.

5-a	5 Cents, Brown Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back	730,000
6-a	10 Cents, Green Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back	460,000
7-a	25 Cents, Purple Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back	125,000
8-a	50 Cents, Carmine Back, Plain Paper, No Small Figures on Back, Very Rare	
5-b	5 Cents, Like 5-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	700,000
6-b	10 Cents, Like 6-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	460,000
7-b	25 Cents, Like 7-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	150,000
8-b	50 Cents, Like 8-a, Surcharged Small Letters and Figures	130,000
5-c	5 Cents, Like 5-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	70,000
6-c	10 Cents, Like 6-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	80,000
7-c	25 Cents, Like 7-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	45,000
8-c	50 Cents, Like 8-a, Fibre Paper, Surch. Letters and Figures	40,000

## THIRD ISSUE.

## Green Backs.

9-a	3 Cents, Washington, Dark Curtain	150,000
9-b	3 Cents, Washington, Light Curtain	250,000
10-a	5 Cents, Clark	220,000



11-a	10 Cents, Washington	1,000,000
12-a	25 Cents, Fessenden, Plain Paper, 25 in Open Bronze Shield	360,000
12-b	25 Cents, Fessenden, Fibre Paper, 25 in Open Bronze Shield	50,000
13-a	25 Cents, Fessenden, Fibre Paper, 25 in Solid Bronze Shield	Rare
14-a	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper	10,000
14-b	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper, Small Bronze Letters on Back	20,000
14-c	50 Cents, Justice, Fibre Paper	12,000
15-a	50 Cents, Spinner, Back Similar, Plain Paper	35,000
15-b	50 Cents, Spinner, Back Similar, Small Bronze Letters on Back	20,000
16-a	50 Cents, Spinner, New Back—50 in Center	35,000
	15 Cents, Sherman-Grant (All Kinds)	2,000

## THIRD ISSUE.

## Red Backs, Engraved Signatures.

17-a	5 Cents, Clark	80,000
18-a	10 Cents, Washington	180,000
19-a	25 Cents, Fessenden	70,000
20-a	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper	12,000
20-b	50 Cents, Justice, Plain Paper, Small Bronze Letters on Back	15,000
20-c	50 Cents, Justice, Fibre Paper	Rare
21-a	50 Cents, Spinner, Plain Paper, Small Bronze Letters on Back	15,000

## Red Backs, Autograph Signatures.

22-a	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner	100,000
22-b	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Jeffries and Spinner	50,000
22-c	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Rosecrans and Spinner	Very Rare
22-d	10 Cents, Washington, Sigs. of Tillman and Morgan	Very Rare
23-a	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Plain Paper	12,000
23-b	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Bronze Letters	10,000
23-c	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Fibre Paper	Rare
23-d	50 Cents, Justice, Sigs. of Rosecrans and Spinner	Very Rare
24-a	50 Cents, Spinner, Sigs. of Colby and Spinner, Bronze Letters	14,000
24-b	50 Cents, Spinner, Sigs. of Allison and Spinner	Rare
24-c	50 Cents, Spinner, Sigs. of Allison and New	Very Rare

## FOURTH ISSUE.

## Plain Watermarked Paper.

25-a	10 Cents, Liberty, Large Treasury Seal	530,000
26-a	15 Cents, Columbia, Large Treasury Seal	80,000
27-a	25 Cents, Washington, Large Treasury Seal	150,000
28-a	50 Cents, Lincoln, Large Treasury Seal	48,000

## Pink Silk Fibres in Paper.

25-b	10 Cents, Liberty, Large Treasury Seal	530,000
26-b	15 Cents, Columbia, Large Treasury Seal	40,000
27-b	25 Cents, Washington, Large Treasury Seal	100,000
28-b	50 Cents, Lincoln, Large Treasury Seal	40,000

## Blue Ends, Violet Fibres in Paper.

25-c	10 Cents, Liberty, Large Treasury Seal	340,000
26-c	15 Cents, Columbia, Large Treasury Seal	45,000
27-c	25 Cents, Washington, Large Treasury Seal	90,000

## Blue Ends, Violet Fibres in Paper.

25-d	10 Cents, Liberty, Smaller Treasury Seal	400,000
26-d	15 Cents, Columbia, Smaller Treasury Seal	35,000
27-d	25 Cents, Washington, Smaller Treasury Seal	180,000
29-a	50 Cents, Stanton, Very Small Treasury Seal	100,000

## FIFTH ISSUE.

30-a	10 Cents, Meredith, Green Treasury Seal	300,000
31-a	50 Cents, Dexter, Green Treasury Seal	70,000
32-a	10 Cents, Meredith, Red Treasury Seal with Long Key	600,000
33-a	25 Cents, Walker, Red Treasury Seal with Long Key	240,000
32-b	10 Cents, Meredith, Red Treasury Seal with Short Key	600,000
33-b	25 Cents, Walker, Red Treasury Seal with Short Key	440,000
34-a	50 Cents, Crawford, Red Treasury Seal with Short Key	150,000

## THE KIND OF LETTERS WE LIKE TO GET.

From one of our advertisers: "I take great pleasure in telling you the ad. I have in The Numismatist this month (February) has already done its part. Since the issue came out I received from five to fifteen letters per day, most of them orders, some of them wanting to make exchanges, etc. I think The Numismatist is the finest magazine in the country."

# Greenback \$5, Dated March 10, 1862, Is Cashed Here

Part of Government Issue to Pay Civil War Cost, Note Is Redeemed for Kalamazoo Woman.

"Redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States after five years," the inscription on the obverse of a Greenback reads, and that 'pleasure' was exercised a few days ago, to the joy of an unnamed patron of the First National Bank and Trust Company.

The Greenback, of the issue of March 10, 1862, worn and tattered, its poor texture barely able to withstand even its limited handling, was presented at one of the

windows of the bank for payment. The woman who presented it said she found it between the pages of an old book of her mother's, which apparently had not been opened for many years. It was unhesitatingly cashed for her at its full face value of \$5.

## ISSUED BY LINCOLN

Feb. 15, 1862, President Lincoln signed the bill authorizing the issuance of \$150,000,000 in treasury notes, "as a question of

hard necessity," to provide for the expenses of the Civil war. The note presented here was numbered 21,561, and must have been one of those issued in the first allotment.

On the face of the note at the left is an engraving of a militant, sword-clasping Columbia, and at the right is a portrait engraving of Alexander Hamilton. The inscription in the center states that the note is "payable at the treasury of the United States in New York."

The obverse bears the elaborate scroll work engraving in green—which gave the notes their name—centered with the inscription quoted in part above. "This note," the inscription reads, "is legal tender for all debts public and private except duties and imports and interest on the public debt, and is exchangeable for U. S. six per cent Twenty Year Bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the U. States after five years."

## FORM OF FIAT MONEY

At the time these notes were issued, the government, following the example of banks, had suspended specie payments. The new notes were therefore for the time being inconvertible paper currency, and were really a form of fiat money. Subsequent acts authorizing issues, in July, 1862, and March, 1863, raised the total of the Greenback currency to \$450,000,000.

Of course, depreciation soon set in, and during Lee's daring raid into Pennsylvania Greenbacks were quoted in the New York money marts at 35 cents gold on the dollar. The act of April 11, 1866 authorized the retirement of \$10,000,000 of the notes in six months, and of \$4,000,000 per month thereafter. This was discontinued by act of Feb. 4, 1868, and on Jan. 1, 1879, specie payment was resumed, and the amount of Greenbacks then outstanding was \$346,681,000.





CHECK LIST  
of  
UNITED STATES  
COINS  
and  
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

TENTH EDITION

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R. L. Hoekstra

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#### HALF CENTS

93 94 95L 95Lp 95pp 95np 96np 96p 97L 97p 97o 1800 02 03 04p 04pa 04c 04ca 04s 05L 05s  
06sa 06s 06L 07 08 08o 09 09o 10 11 23 26 23-2 28-3 29 32 33 34 35 49L 50 51 53 54 55 56 57.

#### LARGE CENTS

1793c 93w 93L 94 95L 95p 96L 96b 97 97a 98o 98 99 1800o 00 1 1-3 1b 1c 2 2a 2b 3 3a 3c  
4 5 6 7o 7 8 9 10o 10 11o 11 12 13 14 16 17 17a 18 19o 19 20o 20 21 22 23o 23 24o 24 25 26  
27 28 28s 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 35a 36 37 38 39o 39a 39s 39b 39c 40L 40s 41 42L 42s 43a  
43b 43c 44 44a 45 46 46t 47 48 49 50 51 51a 52 53 54 55 55s 56 56s 57L 57s.

#### SMALL CENTS

Copper-Nickel 1856 57 58s 58L 59 60 61 62 63 64 Bronze Indian 1864 64L 65 66 67 68 69  
69-o 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98  
99 1900 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8s 9 9s Bronze Lincoln 1909 9VDB 9s 9sVDB 10 10s 11 11d 11s 12  
12d 12s 13 13d 13s 14 14d 14s 15 15d 15s 16 16d 16s 17 17d 17s 18 18d 18s 19 19d 19s 20 20d  
20s 21 21s 22 22d 23 23s 24 24d 24s 25 25d 25s 26 26d 26s 27 27d 27s 28 28d 28s 29 29d  
29s 30 30d 30s 31 31d 31s 32 32d 33 33d 34 34d 35 35d 35s 36 36d 36s 37 37d 37s 38 38d  
38s 39 39d 39s 40 40d 40s 41 41d 41s 42 42d 42s 43 43d 43s 44 44d 44s 45 45d 45s 46 46d  
46s 47 47d 47s 48 48d 48s 49 49d 49s 50 50d 50s 51 51d 51s 52 52d 52s 53 53d 53s 54 54d  
54s 55 55d 55s 56 56d 57 57d 58 58d 59 59d 60 60d.

#### 2c COPPER

1864 Small Motto 1864 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73.

#### 3c SILVER

1851 51o 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73.

#### 3c NICKEL

1865 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 87o 88 89.

#### 5c NICKEL

1866 67 67r 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83s 83 83c 84 85 86 87 88 89 90  
91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 1900 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12s 12d 13-I 13-Is 13-Id 13-II  
13-IIIs 13-IIId 14 14d 14s 15 15d 15s 16 16d 16s 17 17d 17s 18 18d 18d-o 18s 19 19d 19s 20  
20d 20s 21 21s 23 23s 24 24d 24s 25 25d 25s 26 26d 26s 27 27d 27s 28 28d 28s 29 29d 29s  
30 30s 31s 34 34d 35 35d 35s 36 36d 36s 37 37d 37d-3 37s 38d Jefferson-1938 38d 38s 39  
39d 39s 40 40d 40s 41 41d 41s 42 42d 42ap 42as 43 43d 43s 44 44d 44s 45 45d 45s 46 46d  
46s 47 47d 47s 48 48d 48s 49 49d 49s 50 50d 51 51d 51s 52 52d 52s 53 53d 53s 54 54d 54s 55  
55d 55s 56 56d 57 57d 58 58d 59 59d 60 60d.

#### HALF DIMES

1794 95 96 97-3 97-5 97-6 1800 00a 1 2 3 5 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37b 37L 38 38o 39 39o  
40 40o 40d 40od 41 41o 42 42o 43 44 44o 45 46 47 48L 48s 48o 49 49o 50 50o 51 51o 52 52o  
53 53o 53n 53on 54 54o 55 55o 56 56o 57 57o 58 58o 59 59o 60S 60L 60o 61 62 63 63s 64 64s  
65 65s 66 66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70 71 71s 72 72s 72sb 73 73s.





# DIMES

1796 97-3 97-6 98o 98 1800 1 2 3 4 5 7 9 11 14L 14s 20 21L 21s 22 23 24 25 27 28L 28s 29  
 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 Liberty Seated 37 38 38o 39 39o 40 40o 41 41o 42 42o 43 43o 44 45  
 45o 46 47 48 49 49o 50 50o 51 51o 52 52o 53 53n 53o 54 54o 55 56 56o 56s 57 57o 58 58o  
 58s 59 59o 59s 60 60o 60s 61 61s 62 62s 63 63s 64 64s 65 65s 66 66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70  
 70s 71 71s 71c 72 72s 72c 73 73a 73s 73as 73c 73ac 74 74s 74c 75 75s 75c 76 76s 76c 77 77s 77c  
 78 78c 79 80 81 82 83 84 84s 85 85s 86 86s 87 87s 88 88s 89 89s 90 90s 91 91o 91s Morgan 92  
 92o 92s 93 93o 93s 94 94o 94s 95 95o 95s 96 96o 96s 97 97o 97s 98 98o 98s 99 99o 99s 1900  
 00o 00s 1 1o 1s 2 2o 2s 3 3o 3s 4 4s 5 5o 5s 6 6d 6o 6s 7 7d 7o 7s 8 8d 8o 8s 9 9d 9o 9s 10  
 10d 10s 11 11d 11s 12 12d 12s 13 13s 14 14d 14s 15 15s 16 16s Mercury 16 16d 16s 17 17d  
 17s 18 18d 18s 19 19d 19s 20 20d 20s 21 21d 23 23s 24 24d 24s 25 25d 25s 26 26d 26s 27 27d  
 27s 28 28d 28s 29 29d 29s 30 30s 31 31d 31s 34 34d 35 35d 35s 36 36d 36s 37 37d 37s 38 38d  
 38s 39 39d 39s 40 40d 40s 41 41d 41s 42 42-1 42d 42s 43 43d 43s 44 44d 44s 45 45d 45s  
 Roosevelt 46 46d 46s 47 47d 47s 48 48d 48s 49 49d 49s 50 50d 50s 51 51d 51s 52 52d 52s  
 53 53d 53s 54 54d 54s 55 55d 55s 56 56d 56s 57 57d 58 58d 59 59d 60 60d.

20c SILVER 1875 75cc 75s 76 76cc 77 78.

# QUARTERS

1796 1804 5 60 6 7 15 18o 18 19L 19S 20 21 22 23 24 25 27 28 31L 31S 32 33 34 35 36 37 38  
 Liberty Seated 38 39 40 40o 41 41o 42 42o 43 43o 44 44o 45 46 47 47o 48 49 49o 50 50o 51  
 51o 52 52o 53w 53n 53o 54 54o 55 55o 55s 56 56o 56s 57 57o 57s 58 58o 58s 59 59o 59s 60  
 60o 60s 61 61s 62 62s 63 64 64s 65 65s 66 66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70 70c 71 71s 71c 72 72s  
 72c 73w 73n 73s 73cw 73cn 74 74s 75 75s 75c 76 76s 76c 77 77s 77c 78 78s 78c 79 80 81 82  
 83 84 85 86 87 88 88s 89 90 91 91o 91s 92 92o 92s 93 93o 93s 94 94o 94s 95 95o 95s 96 96o

96s 97 97o 97s 98 98o 98s 99 99o 99s 1900 00o 00s 1 1o 1s 2 2o 2s 3 3o 3s 4 4o 5 5o 5s 6  
 6o 6d 7 7o 7d 7s 8 8o 8d 8s 9 9o 9d 9s 10 10d 11 11d 11s 12 12s 13 13d 13s 14 14d 14s  
 15 15d 15s 16 16d Liberty Standing 1916 17-I 17-Id 17-Is 17-II 17-IIId 17-IIIs 18 18-7 18d  
 18s 19 19d 19s 20 20d 20s 21 23 23s 24 24d 24s 25 26 26d 26s 27 27d 27s 28 28d 28s 29  
 29d 29s 30 30s Washington 1932 32d 32s 34 34d 35 35d 35s 36 36d 36s 37 37d 37s 38 38s  
 39 39d 39s 40 40d 40s 41 41d 41s 42 42d 42s 43 43d 43s 44 44d 44s 45 45d 45s 46 46d 46s  
 47 47d 47s 48 48d 48s 49 49d 50 50d 50s 51 51d 51s 52 52d 52s 53 53d 53s 54 54d 54s 55  
 55d 55s 56 56d 57 57d 58 58d 59 59d 60 60d.

# HALF DOLLARS

1794 95 96 97 1801 2 3 5 6 7F 7B 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15d 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26  
 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 36M 37 38 38o 39 39o 40 40o 41 41o 42 42o 43 43o 44 44o  
 45 45o 46 46o 47 47o 48 48o 49 49o 50 50o 51 51o 52 52o 53 53o 54 54o 55 55o 55s 56  
 56o 56s 57 57o 57s 58 58o 58s 59 59o 59s 60 60o 60s 61 61o 61s 62 62s 63 63s 64 64s 65 65s  
 66 66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70 70c 70s 71 71c 71s 72 72c 72s 73 73c 73s 74 74c 74s 75 75c  
 75s 76 76c 76s 77 77c 77s 78 78c 78s 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 Liberty  
 Head 92 92o 92s 93 93o 93s 94 94o 94s 95 95o 95s 96 96o 96s 97 97o 97s 98 98o 98s 99 99o  
 99s 1900 00o 00s 1 1o 1s 2 2o 2s 3 3o 3s 4 4o 4s 5 5o 5s 6 6d 6o 6s 7 7d 7o 7s 8 8d 8o 8s  
 9 9o 9s 10 10s 11 11d 11s 12 12d 12s 13 13d 13s 14 14s 15 15d 15s Liberty Standing 16  
 16d 16s 17 17do 17dr 17so 17sr 18 18d 18s 19 19d 19s 20 20d 20s 21 21d 21s 23s 27s 28s 29d  
 29s 33s 34 34d 34s 35 35d 35s 36 36d 36s 37 37d 37s 38 38d 39 39d 39s 40 40s 41 41d 41s  
 42 42d 42s 43 43d 43s 44 44d 44s 45 45d 45s 46 46d 46s 47 47d Franklin 48 48d 49 49d  
 49s 50 50d 51 51d 51s 52 52d 52s 53 53d 53s 54 54d 54s 55 55d 55s 56 56d 57 57d 58 58d  
 59 59d 60 60d.



### SILVER DOLLARS

1794 95 96 97 98 99 1800 1 2 3 4 36 38P 38M 39P 39M 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 46o 47 48 49  
50 50o 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 59o 59s 60 60o 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 70c 70s 71  
71c 72 72c 72s 73 73c 73s Liberty Head 78-7 78-8 78c 78s 79 79c 79o 79s 80 80c 80o 80s  
81 81c 81o 81s 82 82c 82o 82s 83 83c 83o 83s 84 84c 84o 84s 85 85c 85o 85s 86 86o 86s  
87 87o 87s 88 88o 88s 89 89c 89o 89s 90 90o 90c 90s 91 91c 91o 91s 92 92c 92o 92s 93 93c  
93o 93s 94 94o 94s 95 95o 95s 96 96o 96s 97 97o 97s 98 98o 98s 99 99o 99s 1900 00o 00s  
1 1o 1s 2 2o 2s 3 3o 3s 4 4o 4s 21 21d 21s Peace Type 21 22 22d 22s 23 23d 23s 24 24s 25  
25s 26 26d 26s 27 27d 27s 28 28s 34 34d 34s 35 35s.

### TRADE DOLLARS

1873 73c 73s 74 74c 74s 75 75c 75s 76 76c 76s 77 77c 77s 78 78c 78s 79 80 81 82 83 84 85.

### COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

H88 1903 \$1 La., Jefferson	H92 1915 \$1 Pan-Pacific	H95 1917 \$1 McKinley
H89 1903 \$1 La., McKinley	H93 1915 \$2½ Pan-Pacific	H96 1922 \$1 Grant
H90 1904 \$1 Lewis & Clark	1915 \$50 Rnd.; \$50 Oct.	H97 1922 \$1 Grant *
H91 1905 \$1 Lewis & Clark	H94 1916 McKinley	H98 1926 \$2½ Sesqui.

### GOLD DOLLARS

Liberty Head 1849 49c 49d 49o 50 50c 50d 50o 51 51c 51d 51o 52 52c 52d 52o 53 53c 53d  
53o 54 54c 54d 54s Small Indian Head 54 55 55c 55d 55o Large Indian Head 56 56d  
56s 57 57d 57s 57c 58 58d 58s 59 59c 59d 59s 60 60d 60s 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 70s  
71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89.

### QUARTER EAGLES

1796 96star 97 98 1802 4 5 6 7 8 21 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 32 33 34M 34 35 36 37 38 38c 39  
39c 39d 39o 40 40c 40d 40o 41 41c 41d 41o 42 42c 42d 42o 43 43c 43d 43o 44 44c 44d 45  
45d 45o 46 46c 46d 46o 47 47c 47d 47o 48 48Cal 48c 48d 49 49c 49d 50 50c 50d 50o 51 51c  
51d 51o 52 52c 52d 52o 53 53d 54 54c 54d 54o 54s 55 55c 55d 56 56c 56d 56o 56s 57 57d  
57o 57s 58 58c 58s 59 59d 59s 60 60c 60s 61 61s 62 62s 63 63s 64 65 65s 66 66s 67 67s 68  
68s 69 69s 70 70s 71 71s 72 72s 73 73s 74 75 75s 76 76s 77 77s 78 78s 79 79s 80 81 82 83  
84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 1900 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Indian Head 8 9 10  
11 11d 12 13 14 14d 15 25d 26 27 28 29.

### GOLD THREE DOLLARS

1854 54o 54d 55 55s 56 56s 57 57s 58 59 60 60s 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 70s 71 72  
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89.



# GOLD FOUR DOLLARS (STELLAS)

1879 Flowing hair, 1879 Coiled hair, 1880 Flowing hair, 1880 Coiled hair.

## HALF EAGLES

1795shield 97 97shield 97-15 97-16 98s 98L 99 1800 2 3 4 5 6 7Hd.R. 7Hd.L. 8 8over7 9  
10L 10S 11 12 13 14 15 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 25over21 26 27 28 28over27 29L 29s 30 31  
32 33 34M 34 35 36 37 38 38c 38d 39 39c 39d 40 40c 40d 40o 41 41c 41d 41o 42L 42sm 42c  
42d 42o 43 43c 43d 43o 44 44c 44d 44o 45 45d 45o 46 46c 46d 46o 47 47c 47d 47o 48 48c  
48d 49 49c 49d 50 50c 50d 51 51c 51d 51o 52 52c 52d 53 53c 53d 54 54c 54d 54o 54s 55 55d  
55c 55o 55s 56 56c 56d 56o 56s 57 57c 57d 57o 57s 58 58c 58d 58s 59 59c 59d 59s 60 60c 60d  
60s 61 61c 61d 61s 62 62s 63 63s 64 64s 65 65s 66 66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70 70cc 70s 71  
71cc 71s 72 72cc 72s 73 73cc 73s 74 74cc 74s 75 75cc 75s 76 76cc 76s 77 77cc 77s 78 78cc  
78s 79 79cc 79s 80 80cc 80s 81 81cc 81s 82 82cc 82s 83 83cc 83s 84 84cc 84s 85 85s 86 86s  
87 87s 88 88s 89 90 90cc 91 91cc 92 92cc 92o 92s 93 93cc 93o 93s 94 94o 94s 95 95s 96 96s  
97 97s 98 98s 99 99s 1900 00s 1 1s 2 2s 3 3s 4 4s 5 5s 6 6d 6s 7 7d 8 Indian Head 1908 8d  
8s 9 9d 9s 9o 10 10d 10s 11 11d 11s 12 12s 13 13s 14 14d 14s 15 15s 16 16s 29.

## EAGLES

1795 96 97 97shield 98-13 98-6 99 1800 1 2 3 4 38 39 40 41 41o 42 42o 43 43o 44 44o 45  
45o 46 46o 47 47o 48 48o 49 49o 50 50o 51 51o 52 52o 53 53o 54 54o 54s 55 55o 55s 56 56o  
56s 57 57o 57s 58 58o 58s 59 59o 59s 60 60o 60s 61 61s 62 62s 63 63s 64 64s 65 65s 66  
66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70 70cc 70s 71 71cc 71s 72 72cc 72s 73 73cc 73s 74 74cc 74s 75 75cc  
76 76cc 76s 77 77cc 77s 78 78cc 78s 79 79cc 79s 79o 80 80cc 80o 80s 81 81cc 81o 81s 82 82cc  
82o 82s 83 83cc 83o 83s 84 84cc 84s 85 85s 86 86s 87 87s 88 88o 88s 89 89s 90 90cc 91 91cc  
92 92cc 92o 92s 93 93cc 93o 93s 94 94o 94s 95 95o 95s 96 96s 97 97o 97s 98 98s 99 99o 99s  
1900 1900s 1 1o 1s 2 2s 3 3o 3s 4 4o 5 5s 6 6d 6o 6s Liberty Head 7 7d 7s 7per. 8M 8 8d  
8dM 8s 9 9d 9s 10 10d 10s 11 11d 11s 12 12s 13 13s 14 14d 14s 15 15s 16s 20s 26 30s 32 33.

## DOUBLE EAGLES

1850 50o 51 51o 52 52o 53 53o 54 54o 54s 55 55o 55s 56 56o 56s 57 57o 57s 58 58o 58s 59  
59o 59s 60 60o 60s 61 61o 61s 62 62s 63 63s 64 64s 65 65s 66 66s 67 67s 68 68s 69 69s 70  
70cc 70s 71 71cc 71s 72 72cc 72s 73 73cc 73s 74 74cc 74s 75 75cc 75s 76 76cc 76s 77 77cc  
77s 78 78cc 78s 79 79cc 79o 79s 80 80s 81 81s 82 82cc 82s 83 83cc 83s 84 84cc 84s 85 85cc  
85s 86 87 87s 88 88s 89 89cc 89s 90 90cc 90s 91 91cc 91s 92 92cc 92s 93 93cc 93s 94 94s 95  
95s 96 96s 97 97s 98 98s 99 99s 1900 1900s 1 1s 2 2s 3 3s 4 4s 5 5s 6 6d 6s 7 7d 7s 7Roman  
date 7Arabic date 8 8d 8dM 8s 9 9d 9s 10 10d 10s 11 11d 11s 12 13 13s 14 14d 14s 15  
15s 16s 20 20s 21 22 22s 23 23d 24 24d 24s 25 25d 25s 26 26d 26s 27 27d 27s 28 29 30s  
31d 32 33.





# COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

1 1892 Columbian	50 1936 Providence	112 1938 Oregon D
2 1893 Columbian	51 1936 Providence D	113 1938 Oregon S
3 1915 Pan-Pacific	52 1936 Providence S	114 1938 Texas
4 1918 Lincoln	53 1936 Arkansas	115 1938 Texas D
5 1920 Maine	54 1936 Arkansas D	116 1938 Texas S
6 1920 Pilgrim	55 1936 Arkansas S	117 1938 Arkansas
7 1921 Pilgrim	56 1936 Boone	118 1938 Arkansas D
8 1921 Missouri 2*4	57 1936 Boone D	119 1938 Arkansas S
9 1921 Missouri	58 1936 Boone S	120 1938 Boone
10 1921 Alabama	59 1936 Oregon	121 1938 Boone D
11 1921 Alabama 2*2	61 1936 Oregon S	122 1938 Boone S
12 1922 Grant	62 1936 San Diego	123 1939 Arkansas
13 1922 Grant "STAR"	63 1936 Texas	124 1939 Arkansas D
14 1923 Monroe	64 1936 Texas D	125 1939 Arkansas S
15 1924 Huguenot	65 1936 Texas S	126 1939 Oregon
16 1925 Lexington	66 1936 Cleveland	127 1939 Oregon D
17 1925 Stone Mt.	67 1936 Wisconsin	128 1939 Oregon S
18 1925 Ft. Vancouver	68 1936 Cincinnati	129 1946 Iowa
19 1925 California	69 1936 Cincinnati D	130 1946 B. Wash. P.
25 1925 Norse Thick	70 1936 Cincinnati S	131 1946 B. Wash. D.
26 1925 Norse Thin	71 1936 Maine	132 1946 B. Wash. S.
20 1926 Sesqui	72 1936 Long Island	133 1947 B. Wash. P.
21 1926 Oregon	73 1936 Lynchburg	134 1947 B. Wash. D.
22 1926 Oregon S	74 1936 Bridgeport	135 1947 B. Wash. S.
23 1927 Bennington	75 1936 Elgin	136 1948 B. Wash. P.
24 1928 Hawaii	76 1936 Albany	137 1948 B. Wash. D.
27 1928 Oregon	77 1936 San Francisco	138 1948 B. Wash. S.
28 1933 Oregon	78 1936 Columbia	139 1949 B. Wash. P.
29 1934 Maryland	79 1936 Columbia D	140 1949 B. Wash. D.
31 1934 Oregon	80 1936 Columbia S	141 1949 B. Wash. S.
32 1934 Boone	86 1936 Ark. Robinson	142 1950 B. Wash. P.
34 1934 Texas	87 1936 Delaware	143 1950 B. Wash. D.
33 1935 Boone	108 1936 Gettysburg	144 1950 B. Wash. S.
35 1935 Connecticut	109 1936 Norfolk	145 1951 B. Wash. P.
36 1935 Boone D	82 1937 Roanoke	146 1951 B. Wash. D.
37 1935 Boone S	83 1937 Boone	147 1951 B. Wash. S.
39 1935 San Diego	84 1937 Boone D	148 1951 Carver P.
40 1935 Hudson	85 1937 Boone S	149 1951 Carver D.
41 1935 Old Spanish Trail	100 1937 Texas	150 1951 Carver S.
42 1935 Boone small 1934	( ) Isabella Quarter	151 1952 Carver P.
43 1935 Texas	101 1937 Texas D	152 1952 Carver D.
44 1935 Texas D	102 1937 Texas S	153 1952 Carver S.
45 1935 Texas S	103 1937 Arkansas	154 1953 Carver P.
( ) Lafayette Dollar	104 1937 Arkansas D	155 1953 Carver D.
46 1935 Boone D small 1934	105 1937 Arkansas S	156 1953 Carver S.
47 1935 Boone S small 1934	106 1937 Oregon D	157 1954 Carver P.
38 1935 Arkansas	107 1937 Antietam	158 1954 Carver D.
48 1935 Arkansas D	110 1938 New Rochelle	159 1954 Carver S.
49 1935 Arkansas S	111 1938 Oregon	









# EXPLANATION OF VARIETIES LISTED

## Under HALF CENTS:

1795L Lettered edge  
 95Lp Ditto; punctuated date  
 95np No Pole  
 95pp Plain edge, Punctuated date  
 96np No Pole  
 96p Pole  
 97L Lettered edge  
 97p Plain edge  
 97o 1 over 1 in date  
 1804p Plain 4  
 04pa Ditto, Stemless wreath  
 04c Crosslet 4  
 04ca Ditto, Stemless wreath  
 04s Spiked chin  
 05L Large 5  
 05s Small 5  
 06s Small 6  
 06sa Ditto, Stemless wreath  
 06L Large 6  
 08o Over '07  
 09o Over '06  
 28-2 12 Stars  
 28-3 13 Stars  
 49L Large date  
 37t Token

## Under 3c SILVER:

1851o O mint

## Under LARGE CENTS:

1793c Chain type  
 93w Wreath type  
 93L Liberty cap  
 95L Lettered edge  
 95p Plain edge  
 96L Liberty cap  
 96b Bust type  
 97a Stemless wreath  
 98o Over '97  
 1800o Over date  
 01-3 3 Errors  
 01b Fraction 1/000  
 01c 1/100 over 1/000  
 02a Stemless wreath  
 02b Fraction 1/000  
 03a Stemless wreath  
 03c 1/100 over 1/000  
 07o Over '06  
 10o Over '09  
 11o Over '10  
 17a 15 Stars  
 19o Over '18  
 20o Over '19  
 23o Over '22  
 24o Over '22  
 28s Small date  
 35a Type of '36  
 39o Over '36  
 39a Type of '38  
 39s Silly head  
 39b Booby head  
 39c Type of '40  
 40L Large date  
 40s Small date  
 42L Large date  
 42s Small date  
 43a Type of '42  
 43b Obv '42; Rev '44  
 43c Type of '44  
 46t Tall date  
 55s Slanting 5's  
 56s Slanting 5  
 57L Large date  
 57s Small date

## Under SMALL CENTS:

58L Large letters  
 58s Small letters  
 64L "L" on ribbon  
 69-o 1869 over '68  
 1909VDB "VDB" on reverse

## Under 3c NICKEL:

1887o Over '86

## Under 5c NICKEL:

67r Rays thru stars  
 83s Shield type  
 83c "Cents" on rev.  
 13-I Type One  
 13-II Type Two  
 18d-o 1918d over '17  
 37d-3 3-legged buffalo  
 All others are mint marks

## Under HALF DIMES:

1797-3 13 Stars  
 97-5 15 Stars  
 97-6 16 Stars  
 1800a "LIBERTY"  
 37b Bust type  
 37L Liberty seated  
 40d Drapery  
 40od O mint, Drapery  
 48L Large date  
 48S Small date  
 53n No arrows  
 53on O mint, No arrows  
 60s Stars on reverse  
 60L Legend on reverse  
 72sb S below wreath

## Under DIMES:

1797-3 13 Stars  
 97-6 16 Stars  
 98o Over '97  
 1814L or S Large or small dates  
 21L or S Large or small dates  
 28L or S Large or small dates  
 53n No arrows  
 73a Arrows at date

All other letters refer to mint marks

## Under 20c SILVER:

All letters refer to mint marks

## Under QUARTERS:

1806o Over '05  
 18o Over '15  
 19L Large 9  
 19s Small 9  
 31L Large letters  
 31s Small letters  
 53w With arrows  
 53N No arrows  
 73w With arrows  
 73N No arrows  
 73cw CC mint with arrows  
 73cn CC mint, no arrows

## Under HALF DOLLARS:

1807B-Bust type  
 07F-Fillet head  
 36M Milled edge  
 1917do-"D" on obv.  
 17dr-"D" on rev.  
 17so-"S" on obv.  
 17sr-"S" on rev.

All other letters refer to mint marks

## Under SILVER DOLLARS:

1838P Plain edge  
 38M Milled edge  
 39P Plain edge  
 39M Milled edge  
 All other letters refer to mint marks

## Under TRADE DOLLARS:

All letters after dates refer to mint marks

All other letters refer to mint marks All other letters refer to mint marks



TATHAM STAMP & COIN CO.  
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

(✓) Please check spaces below  
for our reference file

GENTLEMEN:

I collect coins in ( ) FAIR to GOOD — ( ) UNCIRCULATED  
condition checked ( ) VERY GOOD to FINE — ( ) PROOF  
I spend approximately \$..... per (year) (month) (week) on my coin collection.  
My collection is housed in ( ) Nat'l Album; ( ) Cabinet; ( ) Envelopes; ( ) Folders.  
I am interested in having you submit the following types of coins on approval subject  
to my examination before making payment:

( ) Small cents	( ) Five-cent Nickel	( ) Comm. gold	( ) Foreign Banknotes
( ) Half cents	( ) Dimes	( ) Gold dollars	( ) Confederate Notes
( ) Large cents	( ) 20c silver	( ) Quarter eagles	( ) State Bank Notes
( ) Colonials	( ) Quarters	( ) \$3 gold	( ) Fractional currency
( ) 2c copper	( ) Half dollars	( ) Half eagles	( ) Legal tender Notes
( ) 3c silver	( ) Comm. \$½	( ) Eagles	( ) Foreign gold
( ) 3c nickel	( ) Silver dollars	( ) Double eagles	( ) Ancient
( ) Half dimes	( ) Trade dollars	( ) Foreign coins	( ) Medals

REMARKS .....

I agree to return or pay for each selection sent within 10 days of receipt.

( ) I am receiving approvals  
from you at the present time.

Name.....  
(Signature in ink, please)

( ) I am not receiving approvals  
from you at the present time.

Street.....

City and State .....

character. It is regarded, by all who have seen it operate, as the most effective implement of warfare invented during the war and it is just the thing needed to aid in crushing the present rebellion.

"The gun is very simple in its construction; strong and durable and can be used effectively by men of ordinary intelligence.

"The gun, was months ago, tested at the Washington Navy Yard and gave entire satisfaction to the officers who attended the trial, and it was adopted by the Naval Bureau with the understanding that any requisitions for the guns made by naval officers would be allowed, since which time a number of requisitions have been sent in for the guns by different naval officers, but none of said requisitions have been granted to my knowledge.

"Genl. Banks, commanding at New Orleans, has also made requisitions for a number of the guns to be placed on transport vessels in his department, where they would be found, no doubt, very serviceable. Many other army officers are very anxious to obtain the guns.

"Messrs. McWhinney & Rindge,—partners of mine in the sale of the gun—are now in Washington with a sample gun and I hope ere long to hear of its adoption by the War Department. Its use, will, undoubtedly, be of great service to our armies now in the field.

"May I ask your kindly aid and assistance in getting the gun in use? I know of a truth that it will do good and effective service.

"Such an invention, at a time like the present, seems to be providential, to be used as a means in crushing the rebellion."

In closing his letter to Lincoln, Gatling wrote the following postscript: "I have seen an inferior arm known as the 'Coffee Mill Gun' which I am informed has not given satisfaction in practical tests on the battlefield. I assure you my invention is no 'Coffee Mill Gun'—but is entirely a different arm, and is entirely free from the accidents and objections raised against that arm."

Lincoln had advocated the adoption of the "Coffee Mill" gun as early as 1861, and as the war progressed he became interested in other machine guns. But, by the time he received Gatling's letter, he "had lost his zeal for new weapons." Apparently, Lincoln did not answer Gatling, as no communication from the president to the inventor has been discovered.

Robert V. Bruce, in his excellent book, *Lincoln and the Tools of War*, made the observation that: "Thanks to Lincoln, machine guns were no longer 'new-fangled gimcracks'" and despite Gatling's claims to the contrary, his "1862 model was built fundamentally on the coffee-mill principle, even to its separate steel chambers and hopper feed." Gatling profited from the similarity of his gun with the "Coffee Mill," because it saw action and the Gatling patent was an "improved" weapon, and not a "new" weapon. To an ordnance bureaucrat of the 1860's, that made a difference.



Lincoln Valentine  
"Forget me not"

## PAPER CURRENCY FEATURING LINCOLN

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has certified proof impressions of the following United States paper currency, which features an engraving of Abraham Lincoln as the central figure or as one of the central figures:

\$100 Treasury Note	1869		
\$100 United States Note, authorized by Act of Congress March 3, 1863	1875	1878	1880
\$500 Gold Certificate	1870	1875	Dept.*
*Authorized by Act of Congress July 12, 1882 —Department Series only. Series 1870 and 1875 authorized by Act of Congress March 3, 1863		1922	
\$5 United States Note (legal tender)	1928	1928A	1928B
	1928C	1928D	1928E
	1928F	1953	
\$5 Silver Certificate	1923	1934	1934A
	1934B	1934C	1934D
	1953		
\$5 Federal Reserve Currency, authorized by Federal Reserve Act December 23, 1913.		1915	1918
\$5 Federal Reserve Note, authorized by Federal Reserve Act December 23, 1913.	1914	1928	1928A
	1928B	1928C	1928D
	1934	1934A	1934B
	1934C	1934D	1950
Note: 1928C series printed for Cleveland, San Francisco and Atlanta districts only. Series 1928D printed for Atlanta only. Series 1934B printed for all districts except Dallas.			
\$5 Federal Reserve Bank (National Currency)		1929	
Note: This issue printed for all districts except Richmond.			
\$5 National Bank Note			1929
\$1 Silver Certificate, authorized by Act of Congress August 4, 1866. Portrait of Lincoln and Grant in face design.			1899
50¢ Fractional Currency, Fourth Issue, authorized by Act of Congress March 3, 1863 and June 30, 1864. Issued from July 14, 1869 to February 16, 1875.			
\$20 One Year Interest Bearing Note, authorized by Act of Congress March 3, 1863.			
\$20 Compound Interest Note, authorized by Acts of Congress March 3, 1863 and June 30, 1864.			

The following notes also have the portrait of Lincoln in the face design, and each issue, as far as can be determined from available data, was engraved and printed by a private bank note company for the Treasury Department.

- \$10 Demand Note, authorized by Acts of Congress July 17, 1861 and August 5, 1861. Notes dated August 10, 1861.
- \$10 United States Note (legal tender), First Issue, authorized by Act of Congress February 25, 1862. Notes dated March 10, 1862.
- \$10 United States Note (legal tender), Third Issue, Authorized by Act of Congress March 3, 1863. Notes dated March 10, 1863.

This information was compiled through the courtesy of the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, 25, D. C.

*The Numismatist* for February, 1924, pages 171-175, contains an article entitled "Obsolete Paper Money with Portrait of Lincoln" by D. C. Wismer. This article deals with State bank notes, miscellaneous paper currency, advertising notes and novelties.



ible for nothing. How, they could so misunderstand me, passes comprehension. As a matter, *wholly my own*, I would authorize no biography, without *time*, and *opportunity* to carefully examine and consider every word of it; and, in this case, in the nature of things, I can have no such time and opportunity. But, in my present position, when, by the lessons of the past, and the united voice of all discreet friends, I am neither (to) write or speak a word for the public, how dare I send forth, by my authority, a volume of hundreds of pages, for adversaries to make points upon without end. Were I to do so, the convention would have a right to reassemble, and substitute another name for mine.

"For these reasons, I would not look at the proof sheets. I am determined to maintain the position of truly saying I never saw the proof sheets, or any part of their work, before it's publication.

"Now, do not mistake me. I feel great kindness for Messrs. F. F. & Co—do not think they have intentionally done wrong. There may be nothing wrong in their proposed book. I sincerely hope there will not. I barely suggest that you, or any of the friends there, on the party account, look it over, & exclude what you may think would embarrass the party—bearing in mind, at all times, that I *authorize nothing*—will be *responsible for nothing*."

The advertising slogan "Authorized by Mr. Lincoln" was eventually changed by Follett, Foster and Company to read "accurate and reliable." Once the biography was published on June 27, 1860 (Monaghan 43) it was evident that Howells did not utilize very much of the material supplied by Howard. Instead, the biographer leaned heavily on previously published campaign lives, incorporating into his pages some of the errors made by the other biographers.

The most grievous error committed by Howells, which could not be attributed to Howard, appeared in the first issues of the book on page 74, in regard to resolutions drawn up by "A Mass State Convention, held in Springfield, in October." In correcting a published copy of the biography, Lincoln wrote: "Not the resolution of that convention. See debates at Ottawa, Freeport & Galesburg."

The other minor errors were of no political importance. The publishers were able to correct the glaring error, only after thousands of copies had been issued. This error might have been discovered by Galloway if he had followed Lincoln's suggestion to look at the proof-sheets "to exclude what you might think would embarrass the party."

Follett, Foster & Company not content with publishing the *Lincoln-Douglas Debates* and *The Life of Abraham Lincoln* by W. D. Howells, became interested in the publication of another campaign life to be written by J. Q. Howard. Returning from Springfield to Columbus, on June 7, Howard must have been intrigued with the idea of writing a "Life of Lincoln" himself. After Howells, for one reason or another, used so little of his material, he was likely able to sell the Columbus publishers on the idea.

Not wanting to get embroiled in another authorization argument, Howard inserted in his biography this statement:

"The following Sketch of the Life of Abraham Lincoln embraces simply the material facts in his history. Fictitious embellishments, to suit the varied imaginations of readers, are left to be supplied by the readers themselves. For whatever the sketch contains the writer alone is responsible. Columbus, O.; June 26, 1860."

The Howard "Campaign Life" must have made a most inconspicuous appearance because it was unknown to Lincoln collectors until 1901, when the book-dealer Charles P. Everitt of New York City discovered a cache of "twenty-eight copies, of two different imprints, and one copy in German."

Copies of the Howard biography other than the "twenty-eight" have been discovered since 1901, although the book (Monaghan 42) is relatively rare. German editions (Monaghan 3736) are today found at Brown University, the Illinois State Historical Library, and Lincoln Memorial University.

Howells' Lincoln biography was the second of one hundred and three books, which he wrote during the

years 1860 to 1920. However, his "Campaign Life" revealed little of his literary genius which later was to enable him to become the leader of "American letters" during the quarter century 1895 to 1920.

Howard became as obscure as his biography, and other of his literary productions did not bring renown to his name. Ernest James Wessen in his article "Campaign Lives of Abraham Lincoln 1860," published in *Papers In Illinois History and Transactions for the Year 1937-(8)*, related how Everitt wrote Howard inquiring about his Lincoln book. Howard replied, "I suppose you want my autograph, if so send two dollars."

## UNITED STATES PAPER CURRENCY



Salmon P. Chase  
Secretary of The Treasury Under Lincoln

United States paper currency bearing the portraits of Presidents, Secretaries of the Treasury and other officials is as follows:

Portrait	Design on Back
\$1 Washington	ONE between obverse and reverse of Great Seal
\$2 Jefferson	Monticello
\$5 Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial
\$10 Hamilton	U.S. Treasury Building
\$20 Jackson	White House
\$50 Grant	U.S. Capitol
\$100 Franklin	Independence Hall
\$500 McKinley	Ornate FIVE HUNDRED
\$1,000 Cleveland	Ornate ONE THOUSAND
\$5,000 Madison	Ornate FIVE THOUSAND
\$10,000 Chase	Ornate TEN THOUSAND

The Lincoln portrait on the five dollar note (Meserve 85) was considered by Robert T. Lincoln, the President's son, to be the most satisfactory likeness of his father.

## RETRENCHMENT AND ECONOMY

When the news of Mr. Lincoln's nomination first reached Springfield, his friends rushed to his house, and asked him how many guns they should fire, whether one hundred or one for each State. "Well," said he, "I must begin my administration on the principle of retrenchment and economy. You had better fire but one gun for each State."

Lincoln and Liberty, Tract No. 2,  
New York, June 26, 1860. M.62

## "WHO IS LINCOLN?"

The ablest lawyer in Illinois, and the smartest stump-speaker in the Union; an earnest and an honest man, who believes what he professes, and will carry out what he undertakes.—Senator Douglas.

Lincoln and Liberty, Tract No. 2,  
New York, June 26, 1860 M.62

*THE LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE*  
INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE  
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO Mr. Jack Paul  
Auditing Department

SUBJECT \$10 Demand Note of 1861

DATE August 31, 1967  
FROM Dr. R. G. McMurtry

What do think of this \$10 Demand Note? I will not consider  
its purchase - too expensive.

Yours sincerely,

*R. G. M.*

R. Gerald McMurtry

RGM/cnvr  
Enclosure



# RESEARCHERS and DEALERS

## NATIONAL BANK NOTES

MEMBERS  
ANA - SOPMC

August 28, 1967

Mrs. Ruth P. Higgins  
The Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

Dear Mrs. Higgins:

Approximately two months ago you contacted us regarding a \$5 National Bank note we offered for sale on the Lincoln N.B., Lincoln, Ill.. I am therefore assuming you may have been interested in the note since the trademark of the foundations is Mr. Lincoln.

For this reason and in all honesty along with the motive of a possible sale, we offer for sale a scarce and desirable note that would certainly fit in with the trade mark and name of your company. This of course would be the \$10 demand note of 1861, and THE FIRST UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY AS WE KNOW IT. In addition the term "greenback" commonly referred to as our paper money was derived from this type note.

It is our contention along with others, that inasmuch as presidents Lincoln's portrait appears on the note, it was the prime manner in which the american people of that time became acquainted with the looks of their president. While a limited number of pictures were available of Mr. Lincoln during his campaign for president, they were of him without his beard. While he grew his beard in office naturally changing his looks decisively, the average american at that time had little idea of what the president looked like. All this was changed when the demand notes of 1861 were issued as the \$10 note carried the portrait of Mr. Lincoln as he actually was; beard and all.

As we know of the company's extensive collection of Mr. Lincoln on currency and other items, we wanted to advise you of this note since it is quite rare and few are in existence today.

We will be happy to send the note on approval for your inspection. Incidentally the price on this note would be \$495, somewhat below the market as we do wish to deplete our stock of type notes including this one and specialize in nationals.

Very truly yours,

J. T. Waters

nm



This and the following page contain representations of one of the United States "Demand Notes," and of one of the 7 1/2-10 per cent. notes. They are not intended as perfect fac-similes. No attempt has been made to represent the lathe-work checks and counters, beyond indicating their position and general figure. The parts which in the notes themselves are printed in green, are mentioned in the brief descriptions which are given of each denomination. The backs of all the notes are printed in green. They consist of elaborate combinations of lathe-work, differing entirely for each denomination, each containing the letters and figures which show the value, repeated many times. No one who observes this, and notes the brief descriptions of the character and position of the different parts of the notes, will ever be defrauded by an altered Treasury Note.

(The Treasury Notes are signed by different clerks, "For the Register of the Treasury" and "For the Treasurer of the United States." The places of the signatures are indicated in our representation.)  
Vol. XXIV.—No. 141.—X

UNITED STATES TEN DOLLAR DEMAND NOTE.

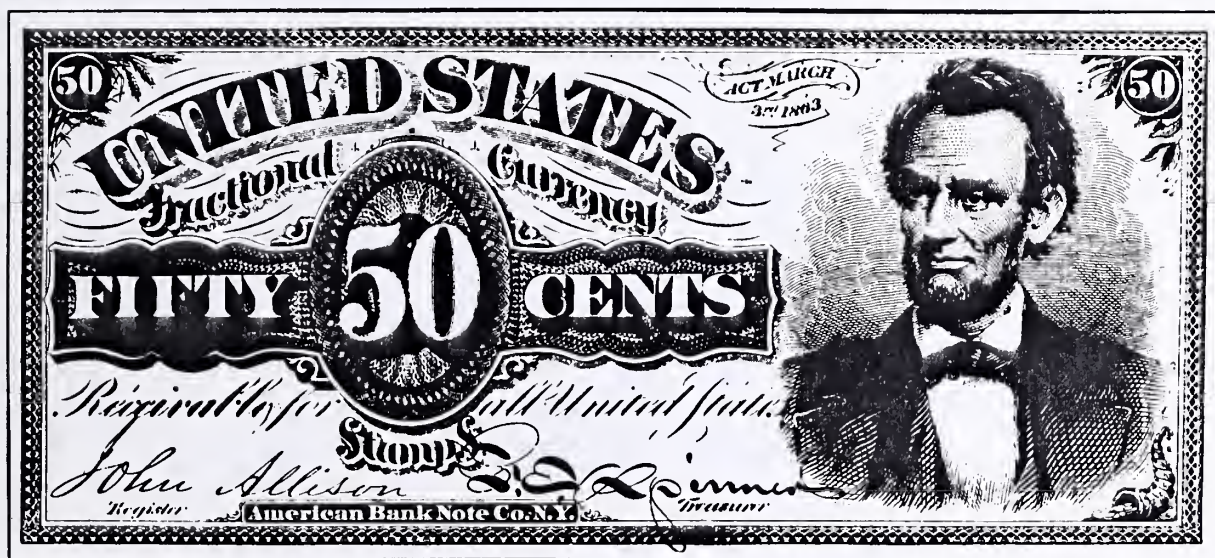


5. No Vignette. Crawford's statue of America on left end. "United States" at top in Old English letters. In centre, large "5" in green between two oblong checks, with "Five Dollars" in black across them. Counter in right upper corner, in black. Portrait of Hamilton in right lower corner.
10. Vignette, American Eagle. Portrait of Lincoln in left upper corner. On right end, Art, with palette and tablet. "United States" in square letters below eagle; under this, check, in green. Counters, with "10" on each side of Vignette.
20. Vignette, Liberty, with sword and shield. On each end oblong check, in green. Counter, black, with "20." Green checks on each side of Vignette.

# Was Abraham Lincoln So Homely? Early Currency Note Says No

by Ed Rochette

*Contemporary note bearing Lincoln's portrait contradicts homely image Americans have of the sixteenth president.*



Ask any schoolchild who was the least handsome President. Chances are the reply will be, "Abraham Lincoln!" We all picture Lincoln as the bearded, stern-visaged individual appearing on billions of one-cent pieces in circulation. It is unlikely that anyone will recall the portrait of the martyred President that appears on government-issued fifty-cent notes of the last century. It is doubtful that anyone will recall that fifty-cent notes were even issued for circulation.

To better understand the need for

such low-value currency, it is best to look back on circumstances affecting the public during and immediately following the American Civil War. In our times of credit cards, checking accounts, and instant credit, it is not possible to fully appreciate the situations facing our forebears. There was an unimaginable shortage of currency. Coins—gold, silver, even copper pennies—had all but disappeared from circulation. It was little different with paper money. Government-issued paper was relatively new. Too few notes

existed and these were often discounted. When one shopped, the purchases had to equal the money in hand, for change could not be made. Merchants advertised premiums of 10 to 12 percent to be paid for small hoards of coin. Because of inflation, the intrinsic value of coins surpassed the face value, and profitable sidelines developed in the shipment of coins out of the country. Newspapers report that the hoard of one New York City resident was great enough to cause his house to collapse.



The shortage was eased slightly by the issuance of Civil War cents — tokens, both patriotic and commercial, that circulated in lieu of one-cent pieces. But the shortage extended far beyond the lowly cent. The old cliché about necessity being the mother of invention proved true again: citizens turned to unused postage stamps as a currency. Easily soiled, torn, or sticking together, their use proved unsuitable until John Gault patented a coin-sized metal shell with a mica window to hold and protect the uncanceled stamp. Others took to placing specified amounts of stamps in small envelopes and circulating these as currency. Washington bureaucracy, little different then than now, objected strenuously to the obvious, and ruled that the post office was not in business to make money from the sale of stamps that would never be used to carry the mails. The post office stopped selling stamps to the money makers.

Government officials noted that the public readily accepted postage stamps as a substitute currency, and authorized the issuance of small-sized notes in denominations of 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. To emphasize that this was "postage currency," the 25-cent note had five 5-cent stamps printed on the face; the fifty-cent note made use of a similar number of 10-cent stamps. Unlike stamps, the notes were printed on currency paper and not gummed stock. The notes could be exchanged for a like value in postage stamps, but could not be used for postage. So desperate was the public that long lines waited at Treasury offices throughout the country to obtain postage currency when it was first released in August, 1862.

Five issues of this stopgap currency were released by the government before it was finally discontinued in February, 1876. With the exception of the first issue, the notes were officially designated Fractional Currency, a term still used by collectors today. Counting all issues, there were 24 basic designs issued in six denominations — 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, and 50-cent values. The cumulative face value exceeded \$368 million. But today, the government estimates that less than \$5,000 face still exists unredeemed. Most of it is in collections.

Not only was small change in short supply during this period, one- and two-dollar bills were equally scarce. Army pay was often met with uncut sheets of fractional currency — a block of four 25-cent notes served as a dollar; four 50-cent bills were paid in lieu of a \$2 bill.

Of all the issues, the scarcest is the 50-cent note of the fourth issue, the note

bearing the portrait of Abraham Lincoln. Ironically, the same issue was the longest lived: from July 4, 1869, to February 16, 1875. Collectors say that this fifty-cent bill is the handsomest of the entire series. I agree. And I think the reason might be that we are surprised to find that Lincoln wasn't such a homely man after all.

### VALUES Fractional Currency Fourth Issue — Fifty-Cent Notes Portrait of Lincoln at Right

	VG	VF	New
with watermark	\$25	\$75	\$150
no watermark	\$25	\$90	\$150

### COINS MARK WINTER OLYMPICS

The first series of sterling silver 1984 Winter Olympic coins to become available in the United States consists of three different denominations. The 100 Dinar coin depicts ice hockey. The 250 Dinar coin reflects the cultural diversity of the host city, Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. The 500 Dinar coin highlights downhill skiing. The inscription around the circumference of each coin reads, "XIV Winter Olympic Games Sarajevo 1984."

All of these proof quality Sarajevo Olympic coins have on the obverse a raised image of Yugoslavia's national coat of arms alongside the official Olympic emblem: a stylized snowflake crowned with the traditional five Olympic rings. It also carries the inscription, "Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia," in Cyrillic and Roman lettering, the coin's mintage date, and denomination.

In all there will be a fifteen-coin silver collection and a three-coin .900 fine gold collection to commemorate the 1984 Winter Olympics. Subsequent series of Yugoslavian legal tender coins will be issued at regular intervals through January, 1984.

For further information, please write to The Official Yugoslavia Sarajevo 1984 Winter Olympic Games Coin Program, P.O. Box 984, Midtown Station, New York, NY 10018. Toll-free telephone number: 1-800-543-2192.

### COINage SELECTED MONTHLY ITEMS

#### U.S. GOLD COINS — XF — AU — BU

\$20 St. Gaud. XF-AU	850.00	\$20 Liberty VF-XF	495.00
\$20 St. Gaudens BU	725.00	\$20 Liberty BU	675.00
\$10 Indian XF	465.00	\$10 Liberty XF	295.00
\$10 Indian BU	695.00	\$10 Liberty BU	395.00
\$5 Indian XF	260.00	\$5 Liberty XF	195.00
\$5 Indian AU	350.00	\$5 Liberty BU	295.00
\$3 Gold VF	595.00	\$3 Gold AU	1295.00
\$3 Gold XF	895.00	\$3 Gold BU	2950.00
\$2½ Indian XF	195.00	\$2½ Liberty	250.00
\$2½ Indian AU	225.00	\$2½ Liberty BU	650.00
\$1 Type 1 VF-XF	210.00	\$1 Type 3 VF-XF	210.00
\$1 Type 1 AU	295.00	\$1 Type 3 AU	295.00
\$1 Type 1 BU	695.00	\$1 Type 3 BU	695.00
\$1 Type 2 VF	350.00	\$1 Type 2 AU	1250.00
\$1 Type 2 XF	550.00	\$1 Type 2 BU	2975.00
Indian \$2½ Gold Set Complete	4250.00	XF-AU-UNC	4250.00
Mexico Gold 20 Pesos 220.00	50 Pesos	BU	525.00
Austria Gold 1 Ducat 58.50	4 Ducats	210.00	
1880-CC, 81-CC, 85-CC, Silver \$1 BU			195.00
Rolls (50 coins) Indian Cents (G-VG 35.00)		Circ.	24.95
Rolls (40 coins) Liberty Nickel (VG 35.00)		Circ.	15.95
Rolls (40 coins) Buffalo Nickel (F-VF 19.50)		Circ.	9.95
Rolls (50 coins) Barber Dimes (VG-F 115.00)		Circ.	55.00
Rolls (40 coins) Barber Quarters (VG 195.00)		Circ.	110.00
Rolls (40 coins) Standing Liberty Quarters		Circ.	110.00
Rolls (20 coins) Barber Halfes (VG 195.00)		Circ.	115.00
Rolls (20 coins) Silver Dollars (G-VG 250.00)		VF-XF	299.00
30 Diff. Indian Cents (starter set)		G-VG	29.95
Rolls (20 coins) Walk Lib or Frank 50c		Circ.	95.50
Rolls (20 coins) Walk Lib 50c		Extra Fine	150.00
1853 U.S. Large Cents Very Fine		special	12.95
1839-40 \$1 Republic of Texas		F-XF	27.95
1839 \$20 Government of Texas		F-XF	29.50
1839-40 \$50 Republic of Texas		F-XF	27.95
1898 \$1 Educational G-VG 65.00		F 150.00	295.00
1899 Large \$1 (Linc-Grant) G-VG 24.50		Fine	35.00
1899 Large \$5 (Chief Onepapal) G-VG 75.00		Fine	125.00
1907 \$5 "Pioneer" G-VG 29.95		Fine	45.00
1901 \$10 Bison G-VG 85.00		Fine	125.00
1914 Large \$5 Bills (Linc-Grant) G-VG 14.95		F-VF	19.95
1914 Large \$10 Bills (Jack) G-VG 19.95		F-VF	24.95
1914 Large \$20 Bills (Cleveland) G-VG 29.95		F-VF	39.50
1914 Large \$50 Bills (Grant) G-VG 95.00		F-VF	155.00
1917 Large \$2 Bills (Jefferson) G-VG 19.95		F-VF	29.50
1918 Large \$1 Note (Eagle) G-VG 19.95		F-VF	35.00
1923 Large \$1 Bills (Wash) G-VG 9.95		F-VF	14.95
1923 Large \$1 Silver Cert. AU 45.00		UNC	75.00
1928 \$1 Note (Red Seal) G-VG 19.95		F-VF 35.00	90.00
1928A, 1928B, Silver Certificate		each, UNC	14.95
1928 \$10 Gold Certificate, VG 24.95		F-VF	37.95
1928 \$20 Gold Certificate, VG 34.50		F-VF	49.50
1862 \$1 Legal Tender (Chase)		G-VG	75.00
1934 \$1 Silver Certificate (Type) VG-F 5.95		UNC	24.95
1934 \$1 Silver Certificate 1934A, 1934D each AU-UNC			19.95
5 Different \$1 Silver Certificates		UNC	13.95
10 Different \$1 Silver Certificates		UNC	29.50
Heavily N. Africa \$1 Silver Cert. G-VG 5.95 ea.		Fine	9.95
Confederate \$5, \$10, \$20 notes, each 4.95		UNC	9.95
Confederate \$50 Notes 9.95; \$500 Notes (Scarce)			75.00
Confederate 1862 \$100 Notes, F-VF 14.95		AU	19.95
5 Diff. Confederate Notes (\$5-10-20-50-100) VG-VF			39.50
\$100.00 bag (1000 coins) Mercury 10c		Avg. Circ.	975.00
"Ike" \$1 Complete Sets — BU Proofs (to date)			195.00
1878-CC thru 1893-CC Complete CC set		VG-BU	695.00
1922 \$10 Gold Cert. (Large) G-VG \$29.95		Fine-VF	55.00
1922 \$20 Gold Cert. (Large) G-VG \$39.95		Fine-VF	85.00
83-C, 84-C, 85-C, 1886, 1887 Silver \$1		each, BU	45.00
Set (14 coins) Proof Lincoln Centa, 1968-S, 1981-S			42.50
Roosevelt 10c sets VG-VF complete 1948-64 PDS			55.00
20 Canada Silver Dollars, mixed — SPECIAL			192.50
BU Rolls (20 coins) Morgan \$1 mixed pre-1921			850.00
Morgan \$1 Sets complete (no 1895)		VG-F-VF-AU	3950.00
Peace \$1 Sets complete		VG-VF-AU	495.00
\$100 Face Silver Coins (BU 1050.00)		Circ.	925.00
1882-CC, 83-CC, 84-CC Silver \$1 BU		each	95.00
Kennedy 50c Sets complete (1964-1980) BU & proofs			189.50
20 Different Walk Lib Halfes Starter Sets		G-VG	99.95
Bust 50c (1825-36) 35.00; F-VF 55.00		XF	125.00
Columbian 50c Cent. VF 1892 14.95		1893	12.95
Franklin 50c Sets BU complete 1948-83		PDS	895.00
Barber 50c Set complete (1892-1915-PDS)		G-VG	995.00
Franklin 50c Sets complete (35 coins)		VG-AU	190.00
Stone Mountain Comm 50c XF 21.95		AU	35.00
10 Different Dimes Large Centa		G-VG	85.00
Eagle Centa Set (3) 57-58 LL		G-VG	29.95
1859-1864 CN cents (6 coins)		G-VG	29.50
BU Rolls 64 Kennedys 99.50, 63 Franklin		BU	140.00
1928 Peace \$1 (Scarce)		Fine-VF	120.00
Roosevelt 10c Sets BU complete (1948-68)			210.00
78-S, 79-S, 80-S, 81-S, 82-S, Silver \$1		each BU	69.50
1950-D Jefferson 5c (circ. 7.50)		Choice BU	9.95
Jefferson 5c Sets BU complete (1938-64)			275.00
Wartime 5c Sets Jefferson (11 coins)		Choice BU	85.00



#### PROOF SETS

1960	525.00	1965	69.50
1961	325.00	1966	31.50
1962	175.00	1967	21.00
1963	125.00	1968	25.00
1964	75.00	1969	21.00

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Arkansas	95.
Boone	150.
Bridgeport	185.
Florida	180.
Elgin	210.
Hudson	750.

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- 2 Different Liberty Nickels.....\$1.00
- 3 Different Buffalo Nickels.....\$1.00
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## COINS

Jed Stevenson

# Mementos of Stress In the 1860's Economy



**W**HILE President Clinton is going around the country trying to sell his economic recovery program, it's nice to think that things have changed a lot in 130 years. President Lincoln had trouble selling not only his policies but also money itself.

In the early years of the Civil War, major Confederate victories combined with few Union victories led many people in the North to put their faith in harder currency than green-back dollars. So they hoarded silver, gold and coins. By 1863, any type of money — coins or paper — was hard to find. Merchants were accepting postage stamps as money, and the Union itself was nearly bankrupt after two years of war.

To make new issues of paper money more appealing, Congress passed legislation that allowed the Treasury to print legal-tender circulating notes that paid 6 percent interest compounded semiannually. Purchasers could not collect the interest until three years after issue but could "spend" the notes as regular money at their face value. To show note holders what the rewards would be for keeping the paper as an investment, each note had a schedule on the back showing its earnings at every six-month interval.

The notes proved popular, and another measure was passed in 1864 allowing another series of notes to be printed. Under the 1863 act, the Treasury printed bills in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500. The 1864 measure, enacted a year

Semiannual Earnings Schedule		
SIX MONTHS INTEREST	DO NOT WORTH	\$3.60
ONE YEAR	1.25	\$1.25
18 MONTHS	1.80	\$1.80
TWO YEARS	2.25	\$2.25
24 MONTHS	2.70	\$2.70
THREE YEARS	3.00	\$3.00

Stack's

An 1864 \$20 compound-interest Treasury note. The back shows its semiannual earnings schedule.

before the war ended, allowed the addition of a \$1,000 denomination.

Because the notes were used primarily as investments, most were returned to the Treasury after the three-year period. Consequently, the notes are very rare today, and collectors have been unable to find examples of certain issues.

Two of the notes, a \$10 denomination and a \$20 denomination, will be sold March 17 by Stack's Coin Company in an auction of the Herman Halpern Collection of United States Paper Money.

The auction will be held at the Park Central Hotel, at Seventh Avenue and 56th Street. The notes, along with many other colorful examples of United States paper money, will be on view beginning March 8 at Stack's, 123 West 57th Street. For more information: (212) 582-2580.




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## Money Facts

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### Selection of Portraits and Designs Appearing on Paper Currency

The Secretary of the Treasury is responsible for the selection of the designs, including the portraits, which appear on paper currency. The July 11, 1862 Act of Congress provided:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized, in case he shall think it expedient to procure said notes, or any part thereof, to be engraved, printed, and executed, in such form as he shall prescribe, at the Treasury Department in Washington, and under his direction; and he is hereby empowered to purchase and provide all machinery and materials, and to employ such persons and appoint such officers as may be necessary for this purpose."

The portraits currently appearing on the various denominations of paper currency were adopted in 1929 when the size of the notes was reduced. Prior to the adoption of this smaller sized currency, a special committee was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to study this aspect of the design. It was determined that portraits of Presidents of the United States have a more permanent familiarity in the minds of the public than any others. This decision was somewhat altered by the Secretary of the Treasury to include Alexander Hamilton, who was the first Secretary of the Treasury; Salmon P. Chase, who was Secretary of the Treasury during the Civil War and is credited with promoting our National Banking System; and Benjamin Franklin, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. All three of these statesmen were well known to the American public.

Treasury Department records do not reveal the reason that portraits of these particular statesmen were chosen in preference to those of other persons of equal importance and prominence.

### Frequently Used Portraits on United States Paper Money

- **\$1 Note (Face)** - George Washington (1st U.S. President) **(Back)** - The Great Seal of the United States
- **\$2 Note (Face)** - Thomas Jefferson (3rd U.S. President) **(Back)** - Signing of the Declaration of Independence
- **\$5 Note (Face)** - Abraham Lincoln (16th U.S. President) **(Back)** - Lincoln Memorial
- **\$10 Note (Face)** - Alexander Hamilton (1st Secretary of the Treasury) **(Back)** - U.S. Treasury Building
- **\$20 Note (Face)** - Andrew Jackson (7th U.S. President) **(Back)** - White House
- **\$50 Note (Face)** - Ulysses Grant (18th U.S. President) **(Back)** - U.S. Capitol
- **\$100 Note (Face)** - Ben Franklin (Statesman) **(Back)** - Independence Hall
- **\$500 Note\* (Face)** - William McKinley (25th U.S. President) **(Back)** - Numeral 500 and the ornamental phrase "Five Hundred Dollars"
- **\$1000 Note\* (Face)** - Grover Cleveland (22rd & 24th U.S. President) **(Back)** - Numeral 1000 and the ornamental phrase "One Thousand Dollars"
- **\$5000 Note\* (Face)** - James Madison (4th U.S. President) **(Back)** - Numeral 5000 and the ornamental phrase "Five Thousand Dollars"
- **\$10,000 Note\* (Face)** - Salmon Chase (U.S. Treasury Secretary under Lincoln) **(Back)** - Numeral 10,000 and the ornamental phrase "Ten Thousand Dollars"

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- **\$100,000 Note\*** (Face) - Woodrow Wilson (28th U.S. President) (Back) - Numeral 100,000 and the ornamental phrase "One Hundred Thousand Dollars". This note never appeared in general circulation, and was only used in transactions between Federal Reserve Banks.

*\* = Notes no longer in print or circulation*

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## Three Types of Paper Currency

Our Government now prints three types of currency or paper money: Federal Reserve notes, silver certificates, and United States notes.

Federal Reserve notes, issued by Federal Reserve banks, are secured by gold certificates and other collateral. Silver certificates are secured by silver owned by the Government. United States notes are promissory notes issued by the Treasury. All three of these notes or bills are legal tender for all debts, public and private.

Every note or bill is distinguished by words telling which type it is, printed at the top of the bill on its face or front. The type of each bill is also shown by the color of its Treasury seal and serial numbers. The Treasury seal and serial numbers are GREEN on Federal Reserve notes, RED on United States notes, and BLUE on silver certificates.

## Federal Reserve Notes

Federal Reserve notes are placed in circulation by the Federal Reserve banks, each bank placing its own notes in circulation through the banks located in its district. There are 12 Federal Reserve districts. Each district has a number and a corresponding letter of the alphabet for its symbol. See table below:

CITY	SYMBOL LETTER	must correspond with.....	DISTRICT NUMBER
BOSTON.....	A.....		1
NEW YORK.....	B.....		2
PHILADELPHIA.....	C.....		3
CLEVELAND.....	D.....		4
RICHMOND.....	E.....		5
ATLANTA.....	F.....		6
CHICAGO.....	G.....		7
ST. LOUIS.....	H.....		8
MINNEAPOLIS.....	I.....		9
KANSAS CITY.....	J.....		10
DALLAS.....	K.....		11
SAN FRANCISCO.....	L.....		12

The letter "A" in the regional bank seal on a Federal Reserve note shows that it was issued by the Boston Federal Reserve Bank in the First District. The letter "B" in the regional bank seal and the figure "2" shows that a bill was issued from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and so on through the list of the twelve banks to San Francisco, whose symbol letter is "L" and district number is "12." The regional bank seal and the district number on Federal Reserve notes are always BLACK.



## You Should Know These Faces

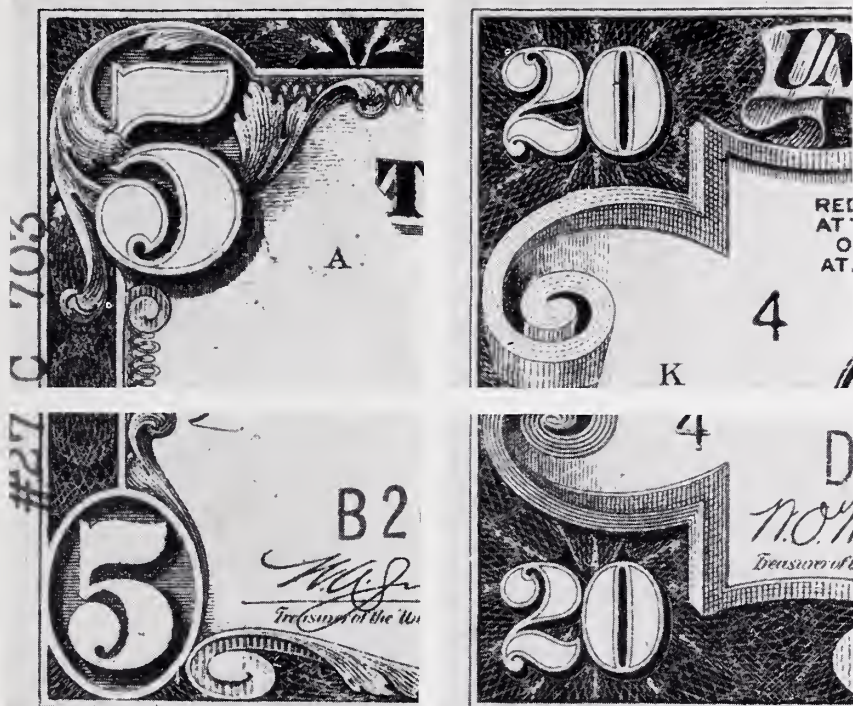
The portraits of these great men appear on United States money. It is important for your protection that you know on which bills these portraits are printed. Particularly you should be familiar with the \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills. Bills are sometimes raised to represent large denominations. For example, a \$1 bill might be altered to represent \$10, and if you accepted it as a \$10 bill you would lose \$9. If you should get what appears to be a \$10 bill with the portrait of Washington on it, or a \$20 bill with the portrait of Jefferson or Lincoln on it, you should know that these bills have been altered, because the portrait of HAMILTON is always on a \$10 bill and JACKSON is always on a \$20 bill. Regardless of the type of bill, all bills of the same denomination bear the same portrait, as follows:

<i>Washington</i> appears on all \$1 bills.	<i>Hamilton</i> appears on all \$10 bills.
<i>Jefferson</i> appears on all \$2 bills.	<i>Jackson</i> appears on all \$20 bills.
<i>Lincoln</i> appears on all \$5 bills.	<i>Grant</i> appears on all \$50 bills.
<i>Franklin</i> appears on all \$100 bills.	

Other paper money issued by the United States bears portraits as follows: \$500, *McKinley*; \$1,000, *Cleveland*; \$5,000, *Madison*; \$10,000, *Chase*.



## See The Difference!



The pictures above are from photographs of corners of counterfeit five and twenty dollar bills, enlarged to make defects show more plainly. Compare these pictures with the corners of GENUINE bills. See the difference between the fish-net lines on the genuine bills compared with those lines on counterfeit bills. You will notice that the fine lines back of the figures, the lines that form the net or lacelike design, on GENUINE bills are all clear and distinct. Some of the lines on the COUNTERFEIT bills are broken and are NOT clear and distinct.

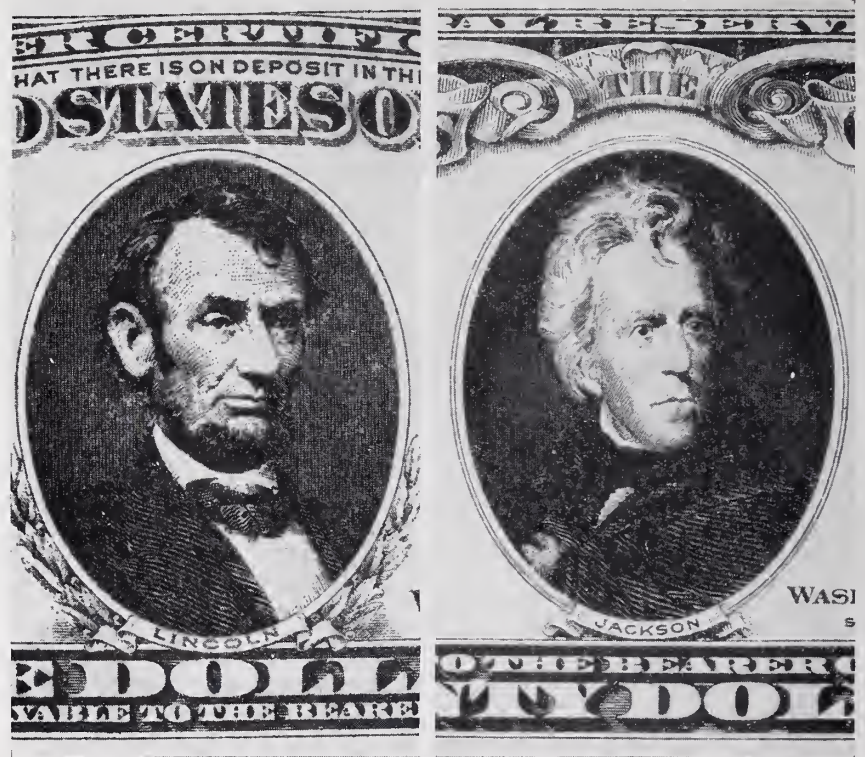
Study these pictures at reading distance, hold them at arm's length. You will be able to detect the defects that appear on many counterfeit bills.

Most counterfeit bills are printed so POORLY that the defects shown in these pictures may be detected WITH THE NAKED EYE after you have studied these enlargements.

You will find it interesting to study any bill, with or without a magnifying glass.

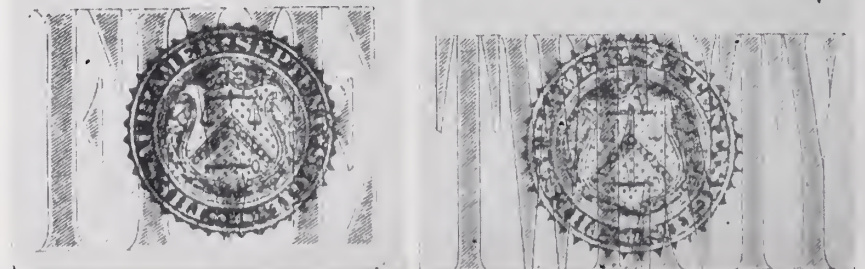
**Know Your Money!**

## Bad Money Looks Bad!



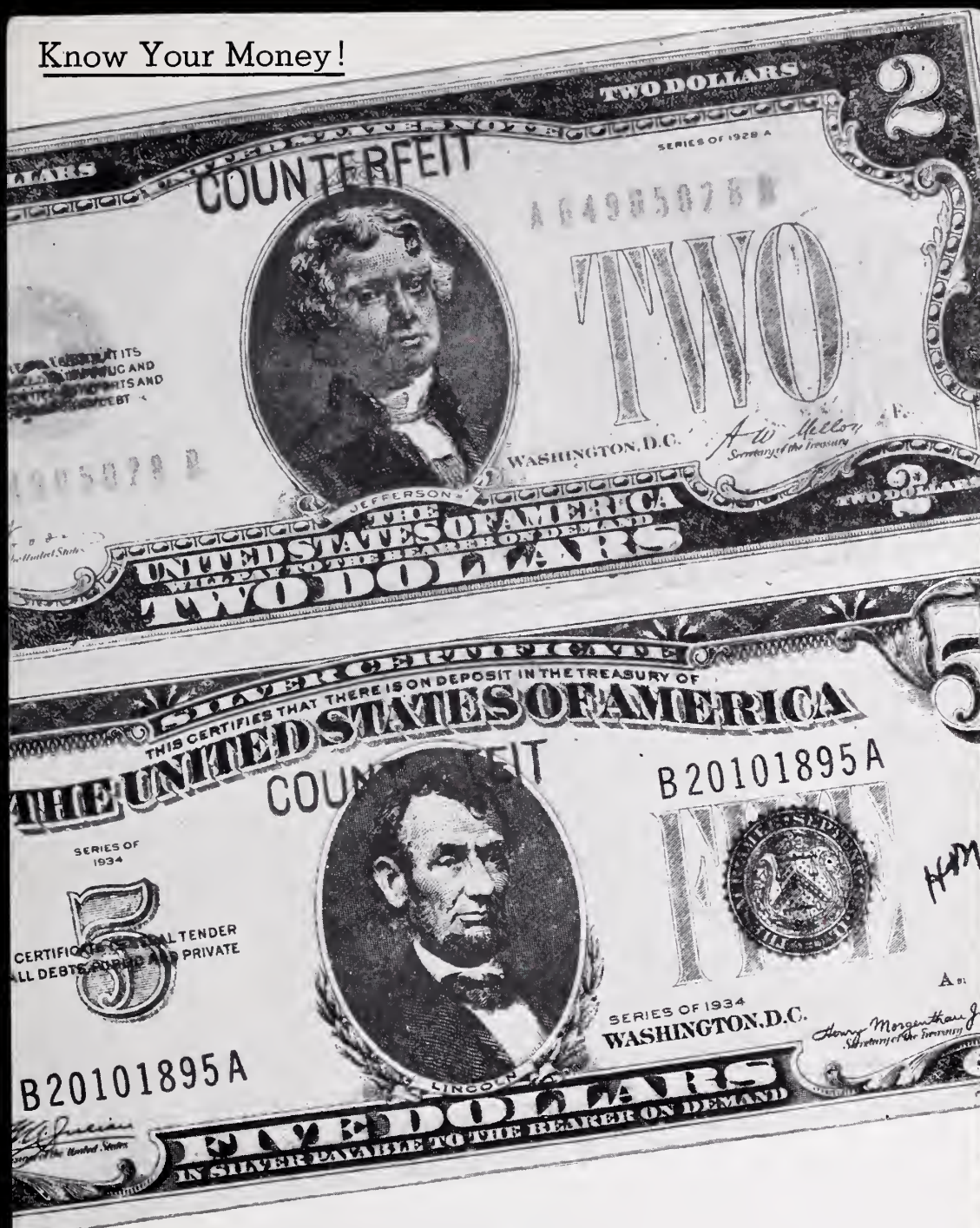
These pictures are enlargements of portions of COUNTERFEIT five and twenty dollar bills. Study them carefully. Compare them with these portions of GENUINE bills. The comparison will make plain to you some of the differences between good and bad money. You will see what is wrong with bad money. Any counterfeit bill, if studied carefully, will be seen to have defects such as are here pictured—smudgy printing, smeared lines, indistinct lettering. When you study a bill, a magnifying glass will help you, but it is not necessary. Most counterfeit bills are imperfect in more than one way. The differences between counterfeit bills and genuine bills may be detected by the naked eye after you have studied the pictures on this and the following page.

B20101895A D17348610A 4





## Know Your Money!



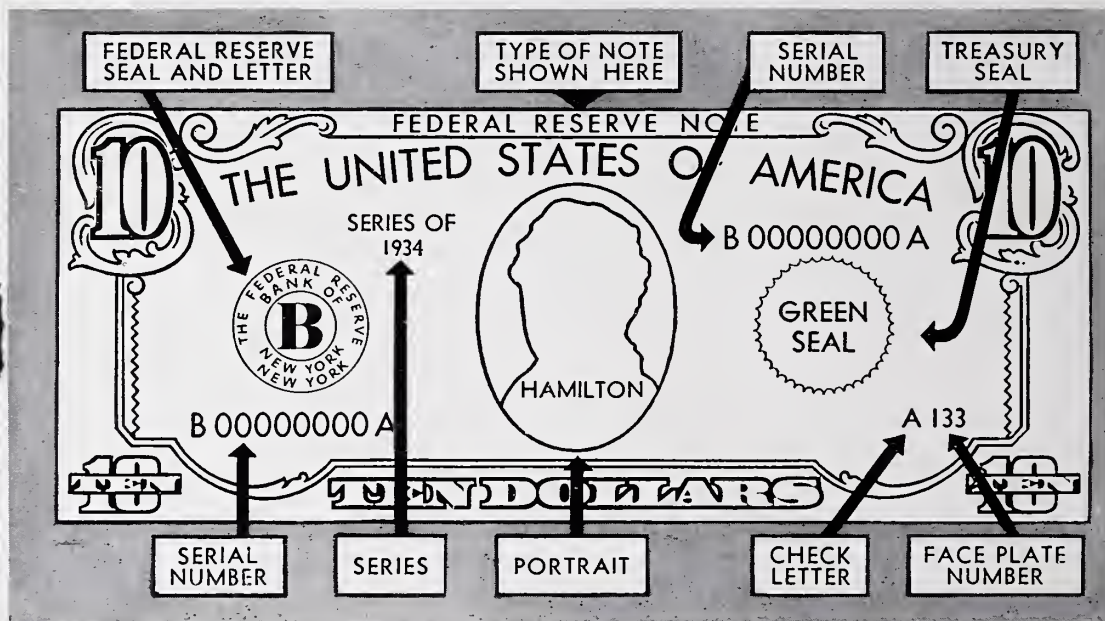
## Counterfeit Bills Seized by Secret Service

The above photographs are of COUNTERFEIT bills seized by the Secret Service. The pictures are enlarged to bring out the many defects. Study them carefully, compare them with genuine money. Note that these counterfeit bills bear the same portraits as the same denominations of genuine money—Jefferson on the \$2 bill, Lincoln on the \$5 bill. See the next page for information about these portraits, why you should know them, and on what denominations of money other great Americans' portraits appear. The more you know about money, both coins and bills, the better protected you are against counterfeiters. Know your money!



## Know Your Money!

*Study this diagram—it shows you the position of important features of paper currency*



Warning Notices Like This One Are Distributed Throughout the Country by the United States Secret Service

The signature of the Secretary of the Treasury appears at the lower right side on the front of all United States paper money. The signature of the Treasurer of the United States appears on the lower left side.

By studying a genuine bill, noticing all its details and how clearly they are printed, you will learn how good money looks. Then, should you see a counterfeit bill, you will recognize the crudities and defects. By knowing good money from bad, you will protect yourself and others. Know your money!

If You Handle Money in Your Work, Why Not Request Your Nearest Secret Service Office to Place Your Name on its Mailing List to Receive Warning Notices Describing New Counterfeit Issues as They Appear?



This is the United States Treasury Building in Washington, D. C. It is a hundred years old. Its corner stone was laid in 1839 during the administration of President Martin Van Buren. It has grown with the years, now has 475 rooms, and covers the greater part of two city blocks.

Beneath the Treasury Building are safety vaults where the Nation's money and valuable papers are kept. There are eleven vaults, with timelock and electrical protection. Here are stored coin, paper money, and bonds of many millions in value. All the vaults are burglar proof and fireproof. Their alarm systems would immediately tell the captain of the Secret Service guard of any attempt to tamper with a lock or to enter a vault.

There are 296 uniformed guards assigned to the continuous protection of the immense sums in the Treasury at Washington.



Every counterfeit  
bill is  
a silent thief

39-TON  
TREASURY  
VAULT  
DOOR



## **When Money Burns or Wears Out**



This picture shows a five dollar bill that was sent in to be redeemed by the Treasury. It was one of many bills in a bank where there was a fire. Some of the bills were scorched, but they were replaced by new money, just as this one was. The Treasury has a staff of expert workers who handle money sent in for redemption. Sometimes new money is given for what might seem to be very slight evidence, but the Treasury experts make sure that real money has been destroyed before they issue new money for it.

Our Government's paper money is printed on the best paper, the strongest and most durable that it is possible for paper mills to make. It is against the law to make paper like that used by the Government for money, except for Government purposes and under Government supervision. But even this strong paper wears out with constant passing from hand to hand, from bank to bank and store to store. So the Treasury asks the banks to send in old, worn, torn, or mutilated bills, to be exchanged for new ones. These bills come in by the bundle, many thousands of them monthly. They are inspected, a record is made of them, and then they are destroyed by burning. The average working life of a dollar bill, most used unit of our paper money, is nine months.

So great is the wear and tear on paper money that every day millions of dollars' worth comes in from the banks to the Treasury to be destroyed. As an example, the month of January 1940 is cited. There were destroyed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington bills whose face value was \$286,172,300, or an average of \$11,006,627 for every day of the twenty-six working days in the month.

The picture on the next page shows a quantity of these old bills about to be burned.

**Notify your local police immediately  
if you get a counterfeit bill or coin  
or if you are suspicious of a person  
presenting a Government check**

ANECDOTES OF JUDGE CHASE. — During the visit of Chief Justice Chase to New Orleans he received many elegant attentions.

An evening party was given him by a relative in Jackson Street, where Miss Chase, his accomplished daughter, was the cynosure of all eyes. The Chief Justice, who has very little official stiffness, indulged during the evening in many a delightful anecdote, some of which were far more interesting than reports of the Supreme Court.

"While at Key West," said the Chief Justice, "I fell in with an intelligent contraband, who, after eying me intently for a while, approached me with a broad grin, and said:

" 'Ise — Ise seen you somewhere, massa.' "

"Thinking this smiling recognition worth something, I pulled out a greenback, which the negro recognized better than your humble servant, and with a still broader grin, sputtered out:

" 'O, I know you now, massa, I know you now; you'se Old Greenbacks.' " Whereupon the Chief Justice also smiled with a smile of satisfaction, and told another.

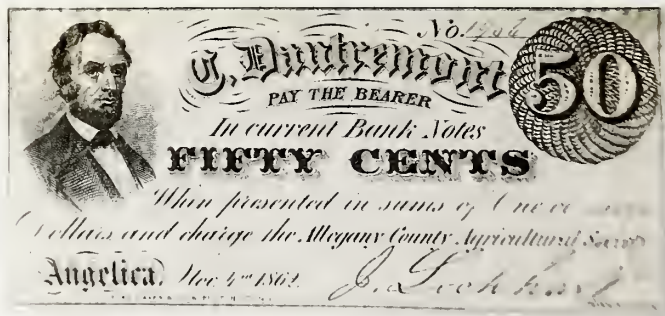
"One summer, during my administration, when the Treasury was more than usually low, I had occasion to visit a body of troops that had not been paid off for a long time. Among the men was one with whom I had some acquaintance, but who did not seem to recognize me, whereupon I introduced myself.

" 'O, yes, Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. I recollect,' he said; 'but it is so long since we have seen your picture that I had almost forgotten you.' "











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